Y FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
n payment is delayed over three months,......3 00
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subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the
encement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of
year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks
, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for
ding to the above terms.
Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompa-
by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the
copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be
dressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10. .... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1854. .... NO. 28.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion				$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do.	do.	6	do....do....do.	5 00
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Do.	do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do....do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
TORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson,
den, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
TORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover,
mpson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
& D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists
AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DEPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
219-tf

C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their of-
fice to the second story of the building formerly occu-
pied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to
do all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended
[Jan. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wil-
mington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce,
liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval
Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's
, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrel-
las, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole-
sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves,
Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-
mington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs
the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his
line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CE-
MENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK,
Fire BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to
put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVIS-
IONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received
promptly attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector
of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those
having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FOR-
WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores
and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Ax-
es, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy
Plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Wai-
ters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a
FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware;
Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superi-
or quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters,
[Dec. 2, 1853 13

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his
town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has
received from them for the past year, and would respectfully
inform them that he has just returned from the North with
FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now re-
ceiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a
continuance of the same. He has on hand the following a-
mong other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo,
Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy
Hats, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crocke-
ry, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap,
Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to men-
tion. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street,
front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN OR-
DERED by the Post Master General, and goes into op-
eration on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M.,
in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. }
September 6th, 1853. } 2-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, where-
by he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLS-
VILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail
Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare*
each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance
of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—
Price 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with
him may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTER-
TAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him
with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the great-
est efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, }
Miles from *Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853. }

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—
Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door
West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and orna-
mental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Pri-
vate, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on
hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring
Beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of clean-
liness, neatness and economy. They are always free from
vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and conven-
ient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description cir-
culars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
OLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respect-
fully inform the citizens of Sampson county
and the public generally, that they will carry on the above busi-
ness in all its various branches. They are prepared to put
up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the
right for the county; and hope by strict attention to busi-
ness to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all
their work to be made of the very best materials, and should
any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in
workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge.
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine
for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style,
elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short
notice.
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten
years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and
warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

WANTED.—50,000 lbs. Rags, for which we will pay the
highest prices, in cash or trade.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.— The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th ult., a negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about 35 years old, dark completed, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, was hired from Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Edgecombe Co. A reward of $20 will be given for his delivery to us at Georgetown, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail so that we can get him.
DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 3d, 1854. 22-tf

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light completed; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Alexander Carter of Bladen County, if desirous of availing themselves of a trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.
Jan'y 17, 1854—20-tf] H. H. ROBINSON.

IRON RAILING
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.
They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854 18-3m

NOTICE.
I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION in Bladen county, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, near White Hall, 35 miles from Wilmington. From this point, the River is at all times navigable.
The Farm contains from 600 to 700 acres of good superior Low Grounds for farming. A portion of this 600 or 700 acres is entirely free from overflow of freshets. There is a Mill seat on this place, and a comfortable Dwelling, together with all necessary buildings for farming purposes.
Besides the farming land, there are about 1400 acres of high land, 250 or 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance woodland, of which 1200 acres are pine land, with 3 tasks of boxes now cut on it.
Besides the farm, I also offer for sale a considerable body of land in Colly Swamp, which contains a large quantity of Cypress timber on it. WM. L. MOORE.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-tf

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
WILLIAM T. FRY,
MANUFACTURER OF
PORTABLE DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c., LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.
IMPORTER OF
RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY,
AND
DRESSING-CASE FURNITURE GENERALLY.
Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent, for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

LADIES' BOOTS.
50 PRS. Ladies Kid Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " French Morocco Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " " " " " thick "
50 " " Kid " " " "
A *first rate article*, received this day and for sale by
Feb. 14, '54—136-3t] JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of warning all persons against trespassing in any manner upon the lands belonging to C. D. N. Foy, situated in Onslow county, N. C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
March 10, 1854.—27-6t JERE. NIXON. Guardian.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

NOTICE—$30 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscribers in February last, three negro men, viz: AARON, GRANVILLE and ARNOLD. Aaron and Granville are both tall and likely, and were hired of Matt. Ransom, Esq., of Warrenton, N. C. Arnold is rather low, and light completed, and had a small patch of whiskers when he left. He was hired of Miss A. C. Bynum, of Edgecombe county, N. C. We have no doubt but the said negroes are trying to make their way back. We will pay the above reward of thirty dollars for them all, delivered to us or confined in any Jail, so that we can get them again; or ten dollars for either one of them, WM. K. & JAS. S. LANE.
Lenud's Ferry, S. C., March 10, 1854 27-2m

ATLANTIC RAILING WORKS and FOUNDRY
MANUFACTURE THE WELL KNOWN
"COMPOSITE IRON RAILING,"
WHICH is so called because composed of Wrought and Cast Iron, connected without rivets or joints, the ornaments and connections being melted around the Wrought Iron in Metallic Moulds, making each pannel, as it were, one solid piece, and avoiding all crevices where rust generally commences. It may be made light like WIRE RAILING, or heavy like CAST IRON RAILING. This Railing is unequalled for Cheapness, Strength and Durability, and is peculiarly adapted to CEMETERY LOTS, because it never needs repairs.
Also, *a new style* of FARM FENCE, at $5 00 per 16 feet, easily transported and set, and very much liked.
Also, all kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Fences, Verandahs, Balconies, &c. Machinery and other Castings to order.
Designs and further information, sent to any address, post free, by GEORGE FOSTER, Agent,
398 Brodway, corner of Walker St.,
March 10, 1854.—27-3m New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
NOTICE.—Personally appeared before me this day, Charles Bradley, and maketh oath that he hath lost his pocket-book containing twenty-three dollars in cash, and one Note on Charles Winders for one hundred and five dollars, given in the year 1851, bearing interest from date. Said Bradley has no other Note of the above date against said Winders, and forewarns all persons from trading for the same, and he offers five dollars to any person who will deliver it to D. G. Morisey, at Warsaw. Given under my hand and seal, this the 24th day of Feb., 1854. C. I. OATES, J. P.
March 1st, '54. 26-w3t

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot. It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE
EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854 -34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.
Weekly Commercial copy 6 months.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or ranging or feeding cattle or hogs, or in anywise trespassing on my Rocky Point lands.
Feb. 10, 1854.—23-3m* WOODMAN S. SIDBURY.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
234 and 235
BROADWAY, New York.
(*Next door to the BROADWAY BANK.*)
Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the
LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
assortment of
Umbrellas and Parasols,
to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock
BEFORE PURCHASING.
N. B.—Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.
JOHN I. SMITH,
Feb. 10, '54—23-3m] Manufacturer.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Laboratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞*More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all inpurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.— One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre. Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.
For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.
IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.
I had been afflicted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.,
J. G. SPERRY
Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.
☞For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

JUST RECEIVED.
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Bbls. Refined Brown Sugar,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico,
5 Bbls. Crushed, "
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses,
15 Boxes Soap,
5 " Excelsior do.
10 " Pearl Starch,
20 " Assorted Candy,
10 " Adamantine Candles,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
30 Boxes Eastern Cheese,
6 Qr. Cask Superior Old French Brandy,
5 " " Port Wine,
3 " " Maderia, do.
3 " " Malaga, do.
Dry Goods and Family Groceries always kept on hand and for sale, by UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

[From the N. Y. Sunday Times.

Scolds.

In England there was formerly a punishment for scolds and shrews, which consisted of ducking them in the water. The apparatus used was called the cucking-stool or ducking-stool, and was formed by a chair or stool being placed at the end of a long pole. In this the offending female was placed, and then immerged in some river or pond. This punishment is mentioned in the London Evening Post of April, 1745, in the following businesslike paragraph:

"Last week, a woman that keeps the Queen's Head Ale-house, at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the Court to be ducked for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair, and ducked in the river Thames, under Kingstone bridge, in the presence of two or three thousand people." When done under a bridge, the chair was generally hung by a pulley fastened to a beam, and the woman thus let down in the water.— It was customary to get up these chairs with taste, and to ornament the backs of them with drawings of devils laying hold of scolds, &c. Various records of women adjuged to this punishment are to be found among the proceedings of the courts of England. The church wardens' accounts at Kingstone-upon-Thames, for the year 1572, contain a bill for the expenses of making one of these cucking-stools, which is a curiosity in its way. The cost was 23s, 4d. sterling.— This punishment appears to have been of remote origin and was known under the names of tumbrel, tribrich, trebuchet, and thew. It does not seem to have been confined to England, but was practised in Scotland at a very early day. What effect it had upon "the strong-minded women" of those times, we can hardly now determine, but it appears probable that it was quite effectual.. The following lines, said to have been written by Benjamin West, of Northamptonshire, England, contain the only poetical description of the cucking-stool punishment we ever encountered, though Gay refers to it in one of his pastorals:

"There stands, my friend, in yonder pool,
An engine called a ducking stool,
By legal power commanded down—
The joy and terror of the town.
If jarring females kindle strife,
Give language foul, or lug the coif—
If noisy dames should once begin
To drive the house with horrid din,
Away!' you cry; you'll grace the stool!
We'll teach you how your tongue to rule!'
The fair offender fills the seat,
In sullen pomp profoundly great:
Down in the deep the stool descends—
But here, at first, we miss our ends;
She mounts again, and rages more
Than ever vixen did before.
So, throwing water on the fire
Always makes it burn up higher,
If so, my friend, pray let her take
A second turn into the lake;
And, rather than your patience lose,
Thrice and again repeat the dose.
No brawing wives, no furious wenches,
No fire so hot, but water quenches."

Besides this, there was another punishment for scolds, known by the name of "Branks" which consisted of a head-piece, enclosing the head of the offender and of a sharp iron that entered the mouth, and restrained on by means of a padlock, and was literally a bridle on the tongue. The women condemned to this punishment were compelled to promenade through the town, wearing the instrument, attended by an officer, and it was not taken off until they exhibited signs of humiliation and amendment.

Culture of the Potato.

A friend, says the Country Gentleman, sends the following, as what he believes to be the best means yet known for avoiding the potato disease:

1. Be content with a medium crop, say 100 to 150 bushels to the acre, selecting land but moderately rich, and using no stimulating manure. The land should be a lightish loam, easily permeable by water; and it would be well if it had been treated with no stimulant, nitrogenous manure the preceding year.

2. Let the land be brought into fine tilth by means of the plow and harrow, to a depth of five or six inches as early as may be in the spring. Furrow both ways, at a distance of three feet, letting the plow incline to the moul-board side, so as to give a broad shallow furrow, of about three inches deep.

3. As manure for one acre, take 50 bushels of charcoal dust, or if this is not at hand, 50 bushels of dry, well burned peat, or if neither of these are conveniently to be had, 50 bushels of turf, piled up the summer previous and rotted down to a fine powder with a little lime; add 10 bushels of unleached ashes; 5 bushels of oyster shell lime, or common slaked lime, or leached ashes, whichever can be obtained with the least trouble; 2 bushels of plaster; 1 bushel of bone dust; and 1 bushel of common salt; mix the whole thoroughly together, and throw it into the crossings, a little less than a pint in each, in that careless sort of way, which will cause it to spread itself over at least a square foot.

4. For seed, select sound potatoes, of medium size or little less, and plant one in a hill, and never more than one, if it be ever so small, without cutting. Plant as early as can be done with safety to the crop from spring frosts. Should the weather be wet after planting, shallow covering would be the best. If it should be dry, deep covering would be more favorable. It would be perhaps the safest, over such manure as I have prescribed, to cover the seed nearly three inches deep, which would bring the top of the hill just about even with the average level of the field.

5. For the first hoeing, the harrow, or cultivator, might be run through both ways, and the plants should be weeded, but not hilled; or at most but very little. Let the whole surface of the field be left very nearly level.

6. For the second hoeing, which should be very soon after the first, before the tops begin to leave, a similar course might be followed, except that broad, but rather low hills should be formed.

An acre, so planted would have 4,840 hills, which would give, at only one quart to the hill, 151 bushels, worth, at 50 cents the bushel, $75 50; at 40 cents, $60 40; at 30 cents, $45 30; at 20 cents, $30 20; in which last case, it would hardly be a paying crop, but would give a profit, less or more, in each of the other cases.

Willis and the Boy.

Dull-witted, the people of this region certainly are not, if one may judge by their children. A little way back among the hills, we had ridden up to a very secluded farm-house; and, while my friend was making some inquiry, I opened conversation with a puny-looking chap, of eight or ten years of age, who sat astride a log, disembowelling a gray squirrel. A younger sister sat also astride the log, facing him, and a still younger one looked on from a distance.— As he took no notice of our approach, but went on, spreading the skin out to nail it to the log, I was compelled to force myself upon his polite attention.

"Where did you get that squirrel, my boy?"

"Shot him," he said without looking up.

"Yourself?"

"Myself."

"And what are you going to do with the skin?"

"Nothing."

"But, said I, "why not make a fur glove of it?— There are four legs for your four fingers, and then you can run your thumb out at the mouth, and use those little teeth to scratch your head with."

The boy quietly puckered up his little mouth and cocked his eyes sharply up to me, as I sat high over his head on horseback.

"Suppose," said he, "that you just come and scratch *your* head with it first!"

By the hearty laugh of my friend the blacksmith, I saw that I was not as triumphantly facetious as I had expected.

But it is only where hickory trees grow, that a boy of eight or nine years of age, who does not see a stranger once a year, would think of measuring wit with any stray horseman who may try to crack a joke upon him.—*Home Journal.*

PARSONS ON THE ICE.—Among the skaters in the Parks last week, were several Reverend gentlemen, who distinguished themselves by the ease and grace movements. A few of them made some very awkward slips, and there were several whose backsliding were so perfect as to be evidently quite natural. —*Punch.*

From the Boston Post.

The States and their Sovereignty.

A communication of inquiry, which we print below, was handed to us yesterday, by a gentleman of this city—an intelligent Whig—who has served the city as representative, and done good service in other ways to the public. We commend the spirit of this communication to one and all. Let the parties determine to examine this subject for themselves, and when so doing, let the outrageous denunciations heaped upon those who deemed the principle of the Nebraska bill, by freesoilers and quasi-freesoilers pass for what it is worth. It is to be examined in the light of the consideration that, to act patriotically and justly, we must act not only as lovers of Liberty, but as the upholders of Constitutional Law. The following is the communicaiion:—

HOW STANDS THE MATTER?

The prominent topic at present uppermost in the political mind seems to be the "Nebraska bill"— whether Congress shall or shall not legislate concerning slavery in the new territory proposed to be incorporated. Before making up an intelligent opinion on the subject, I should like to propose a few inquiries, a proper answer to which will have great weight upon my mind in coming to a decision. That Congress has a right to legislate for the *territories*, and to say whether slavery shall or shall not be introduced therein, I have no doubt; but when a territory becomes a *State* it is believed by many that the authority of Congress over such local legislation ceases. This seems to me to be clearly provided for in the Constitution. If so, I would like to enquire—

"1. Cannot the people of Massachusetts, or of any other New England State say, at any time, if a majority elect so to do, that they will have slavery in it as well as South Carolina or any other State?— And even in Ohio, Michigan, or any other State included in the North-western territory, organized by the ordinance of 1787, cannot the people of these States adopt amended constitutions, introducing slavery within their limits in spite of Congress? Or if any new State is admitted into the Union with the "Wilmot Proviso" annexed as a condition of admission, cannot the people of such a state come together at any time after admission, if they chose so to do, and alter their constitution so as to legalize slavery therein?

"2. If these enquiries are answered in the affirmative as it seems to me they must, I should like to enquire whether Congress has the right or power under the Constitution to say whether slavery shall or shall not exist in any *State*? And if it has not then, what is the use of this hue and cry about the "Wilmot Proviso," the "Nebraska bill," or any other act of Congress relating to the subject in the States?

"I should like from you, or some of your correspondents, a candid answer to these enquiries. They should be examined according to the existing state of things, as the matter now stands, not as we might wish them to be. Our constitution, not our desires, must be our guide. I have opinions of my own on the subject of slavery, formed upon a careful examination of its history, and a watchful attention of the efforts to abolish it; but possibly they are not in accordance with many politicians with whom I have been associated. They may not, however, be the less effectual on that account in checking its evils. But if on this, or any other matter, I am wrong, I wish to be set right, and shall be grateful to any one for doing it." X.

We had supposed that it was settled, if anything can be said to be settled, AGAINST the power of congress to legislate as to the internal policy of a state. To establish this policy, and to always regulate it, is one of its reserved rights—inherent, derived from an original assumption and exercise by the OLD THIRTEEN colonies, of the principle of the sovereignty of the people. Each colony, separately, *as a colony*, as of right, first exercised this power; the people of each, acting according to their separate customs, laws, habits, and natural tendencies, laid hold of it in 1776, and then made use of it for the FIRST TIME IN THE ANNALS OF THE WORLD. They had seen the immense value of this right all along their colonial experience, and this induced them to assert it.— Hence on this principle they formed their state governments; and acting as separate and independent communities—as they were in fact long before the fourth of July, 1776—they agreed to form a UNION, and gave originally, as from a primary source of power, the power to make the declaration of independence; and made this mutual pledge of Union, on the great condition of retaining this right of sovereignty; and this same principle they adhered to in the articles of the confederation, and in the present constitution.

Is it to be for a moment held that the original thirteen states, only established this principle *for themselves?* Is it for a moment to be pretended that Louisiana and Ohio have not as *perfect* a sovereignty as Massachusetts? If not, then all the States stand *on the great original principle of* EQUALITY *as to each other.* On no other principle could the old thirteen have ever united in union; or agreed to form a nation and make the declaration of independnnce, or entered into articles of CONFEDERATION, or into the more perfect bond of the CONSTITUTION.

Passing the question of the right of congress to legislate for the territories, alluded to in the above communication, we know not how better to answer our esteemed correspondent, than by the following quotation from PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S California message of January 21, 1850:

"Should congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions, contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her, temporarily, to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution, at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self-government, in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and upon the principles laid down in our own declaration of independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must, as a State, submit to the will of their conquerers in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menace, to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, guarantied to them by the treaty of cession itself, shall ever be uttered by me, or engaged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that, in the residue of the territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves."

INTERMARRIAGE OF BLOOD RELATIONS.—The Fredericksburg News, says:—In the county in which we were raised, for 20 genrations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with these living monuments constantly before them.

THE FOLLOWING enumerates the common appellation given the various States:—New York is called the Empire State; Connecticut, the Freestone State, and sometimes the Land of Wooden Nutmegs; Massachusetts, the Bay State; Vermont, the Green Mountain State; New Hampshire, the Granite State; Pennsylvania, the Keystone State; Virginia, the Old Dominion; Delaware, the Diamond State; North Carolina, the Old North State; South Carolina, the Palmetto State; Louisiana, the Creole State; Texas, the Lone Star State; Mississippi, the Bayou State; California, the Eldorado State. The inhabitants of Ohio are called Buckeyes; of Iowa, Hawkeyes; of Illinois, Suckers; of Indiana, Hoosiers; of Michigan, Woolverines; of Wisconsin, Badgers.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1854.

Daily paper one year..............$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..............................2,50 } in advance.

Another Gift to our Patrons.

We present another Supplement to our Weekly issue of to-day, containing a large amount of interesting miscellaneous and political matter. In some of the copies an error occurs in the date, February 17th being put for March 17th. This was corrected as soon as discovered, and is immaterial at any rate.

We have to return our acknowledgments to many friends for new names, in most cases accompanied by the money. Our exertions to merit increased favour shall not be remitted:—May we not hope that these exertions may meet a corresponding return from the Democratic party and the citizens of this section. Of the stirring and interesting news of the day, which, in the existing state of things in both hemispheres, may be confidently looked for, we will keep our readers constantly and fully apprized; while in every matter of domestic and commercial interest no pains will be spared to render our paper valuable if not indispensable.

Send on the names and the money.

The Meeting at the Court House Last Tuesday Night.

The Democratic meeting at the Court House Tuesday night was very fully attended, indeed much more so than usual for a primary meeting, although such are always well attended in New Hanover county; and among those present were citizens, we believe, from every section of the County, and, indeed, we think, from every precinct in the County. The resolutions adopted speak for themselves; they come up fully and plainly to the requirements of the good, old-fashioned Democratic creed—and, on matters of principle, the Democrats of New Hanover have always been united and true as steel.

In the matter of County organization—which, until decided upon by a County meeting of Democratic voters, is always an open question—it would be folly to deny that there has existed and may still exist, among many good Democrats, a feeling of opposition to Conventions, arising from various causes, chiefly, perhaps, owing to a suspicion of the fairness and openness of their getting up; while, on the contrary, the majority look to the Convention system as the most efficient mode of securing concert of action.—This feeling of opposition cannot be done away with by denouncing those who honestly entertain it. The remedy lies with the people, and principally with those opposed to Conventions. It is in their power to do away with all the causes upon which it is founded or from which it has arisen, and this can only be done by taking an interest in the primary meetings to be held in each Captain's District for the purpose of appointing delegates, and seeing that the delegates so appointed are in truth the representatives of their respective Districts. If this is fairly and fully attended to, no valid objection can possibly be urged. The recommendation of the meeting that meetings be held at the usual place in each District, at 12 o'clock, on the last Saturday in May, seems as well calculated to answer the purpose aimed at, and secure general action, as any other that could well be devised.

There are questions earnestly discussed among the people which yet have no connection with party politics, among others, the question of restriction or prohibition in the liquor traffic. Of these questions, the Democratic party, as such, can take no cognizance. Yet it is fair to presume that in sending delegates from the various precincts, the preference of the precincts may be influenced by the predilections of their people upon these questions. No other test can be set up, either with respect to delegates or to candidates, than an adherence to Democratic principles.—If this point be right, we see no reason for division upon matters not of party faith. The will of the majority must decide.

Very excellent addresses were made by Messrs. Hall, Holmes, Norcum and Haywood, and everything passed off harmoniously, and with good auguries of future triumph.

The recommendation of Col. Person is a compliment due to a worthy and talented fellow citizen.

Our Export Table.

We have delayed until now the publication of a table of exports from the port of Wilmington, for the year ending December 31st, 1853, in the hope that the Chamber of Commerce might be able to furnish us with a correct official statement of the amount up to the close of the first year of its organization; but regret to find, on application to the Secretary, that he is unable to furnish us with such statement or list, from the reason that the members have not, as a rule, handed in their respective amounts to him, some having neglected to do so. We have, consequently, been compelled to rely entirely upon our own reports. These, we believe, will be found nearly, if not quite correct. We feel confident that they will be found fully as correct as any similar reports can be made, and perhaps come as near the exact truth as it is possible to arrive by any method at present available.

It will be seen that Spirits of Turpentine forms a very important item, the total amount for the year having been 115,174 barrels, of, say 42 gallons each, amounting, at an average of 55 cents per gallon, to $2,660,519 40 (two million six hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty cents.) Rosin will perhaps come next, 380,459 barrels, at an average of, say $1 25 per barrel, counting up to $525,573 75 (five hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents, or over half a million.) Timber and Lumber will also amount to fully half a million or over. Thus it will be seen that three articles alone amount to the neighborhood of four million of dollars. This fact will give some idea of the aggregate amount of the whole, which will be found, on examination, to exhibit an immense advance upon all previous years.

The figures which we publish will give an idea of the extent and character of the exports from this place, and will be found useful, as matters of reference, to the mercantile community, and to all others interested in the trade of Wilmington. We have taken considerable pains to have the table accurate, and we believe that we have succeeded as far as it is possible to obtain accuracy in such matters; it is as nearly correct as it could well be made. We shall, hereafter, publish a quarterly statement of exports.

☞The contract for building a new Jail in this town and county, has been let to J. C. & R. B. Wood and Jas. F. Post, Esqrs., builders of our town, for the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be finished and ready for deliverd at March Court, 1855. The plans adopted were designed and drawn by R. B. Wood, Esq.

☞ The name of "Cypress Grove" Post Office, in New Hanover county, has been changed to that of "Burgaw Depot," and WILEY FLOWERS appointed Postmaster.

☞Mr. WHITAKER, Market Street, has laid on our table, the Illustrated Magazine of Art for March—a very interesting number, with 27 full page illustrations.

Also, Harper for March, profusely illustrated. Price 25 cents.

County Matters.

The following assessment of Taxes was made last Tuesday by the County Court of New Hanover County.

Assessment of Taxes for 1853.

On the White Poll,—For County, 19¾ cents; Poor, 25 cents; School, 20 cents. *On the Black Poll*,—For county, 19¾ cents; Poor, 25 cents; School, 20 cents; Patrol, 8 cents. *On Land*,—For County, 5¼ cents: School, 8 cents; Poor, 6 cents.

The following gentlemen were on Tuesday appointed Inspectors for the next two years:

NAVAL STORES.—D. McMillan, J. Bowden, P. M. Walker, B. F. Keith, J. I. Bryan, P. H. Hand, W. J. Price, D. A. Lamont, A. Alderman, G. Holmes, J. C. Bowden, and G. W. Croom.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.—Thos. F. Roberson, J. Alderman, W. L. Jacobs, J. S. Melvin, Wm. Debernier, Geo. McDuffie, L. H. Bowden, Neil Clark, A. Mathews, A. E. Mott, T. D. Love, and Roderick Shaw.

The Court, by a vote of 49 to 1, passed a resolution authorizing the Committee of Finance to borrow twenty thousand dollars, payable in one, two, three, four and five years; said loan to be made at such times and in such sums as may be necessary for the purchase of the site of the new Jail and the payment of contractors engaged in the erection of said Jail, and also for the payment of contractors engaged in the construction of the new bridge at Hilton.

☞We are without mails North of Richmond, and such exchanges as we have received contain few topics of immediate interest. The political world remains nearly *in statu quo*. The Nebraska Bill will be taken up in the House in the beginning of next week, and will pass by a majority of from thirty to forty. The position of the New York Hards is very difficult to get at. Bronson, the immaculate collector Bronson, who quarrelled with the adminstration on account of what he was pleased to consider its Free-Soil tendencies, is out against the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. This same Bronson has been the little Jupiter Olympus of that pattern of honesty and propriety, the New York Herald, in its crusade against the President.

Some days since the Herald of this place contained an article upon the subject of making Wilmington the port of departure for the California Mail Steamers. It certainly seems to us that the same reasoning which would apply in the case of a steamer to Cuba, would be equally applicable to any other port or ports upon the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea.

The justice of our appeal to Congress for relief in the matter of our bar, as well as the absolute necessity for protection of our harbor, in view of its increasing commerce, and the present critical position of affairs throughout the world, address themselves strongly to that body in favor of an appropriation for the purpose of closing New Inlet, and carrying on the other works projected, which are recommended by their peculiar adaptation to the purposes of protection in a military point of view, as well as improvement in a commercial one.

The politics of our State, with reference to the coming campaign, are beginning to assume form and pressure. The programme of the Whig party will be more fully developed in a short time. One thing is certainly ridiculous and ridiculously certain:—A great talk will be made about General Dockery as a "plain farmer"—one of the people—the "old wagoner," and all that sort of stuff. Now, the truth is, that General Dockery is one of the wealthiest men in Richmond county, and "feels his keeping"—to use a rather vulgar expression—as much as any man in the county. He has a pleasing consciousness of wealth. He feels it down to the heels of his boots and up to the crown of his hat. We have no doubt he is honestly entitled to every cent of it, and we make no demagoguical appeals against him on account of his wealth; but we want our Whig cotemporaries to have done with all their nonsense about "plain farmer," "wagoner," etc. since it happens not to be true.

The Cuba Business.

Not even the fondest devotee of peace and forbearance can longer retain the belief that the existing arrangements in Cuba, or rather our relations with the Spanish authorities there can continue to be tolerated by this country. The constant interruptions to commerce—the vexatious interferance with our vessels in the port of Havana, and all the numberless annoyances perpetrated under the sanction of an irresponsible Captain General, have accumulated and are accumulating a mass of complaint and exasperation which demand a settlement of such a character as will preclude the possibility of their occurrence in future.

The unreasonable system of sending out Captains General to Cuba and Porto Rico, vested with all the power for mischief of a Supreme authority, yet at the same time refusing to clothe them with corresponding power of granting redress or maintaining diplomatic intercourse in cases calling for a demand for such redress on our part, is one which the United States cannot permanently admit of. As in the recent case of the Black Warrior, so in others, after the evil is done and over, perhaps some tardy disavowal may be obtained from the home government of Spain, while in the meantime the outrage and loss have been submitted to, it may be for months, and the government and people of the United States been braved by a petty satrap clothed with a little brief authority.

Time and again our diplomatic agents at the Court of Madrid have been instructed to urge upon the Spanish government the necessity of clothing its agents in the West Indies with diplomatic functions, but so far without effect. The cumbersome system of an appeal to the home government has become totally inadequate to the requirements of the case, growing out of our rapidly extending intercourse with Cuba. If Captains-General are to be clothed with the extensive powers of evil and annoyance, they must also be held directly and immediately amenable.

The prospect of a direct communication between this port and Havana imparts to this subject a more immediate importance in the eyes of the citizens of Wilmington, and its early and satisfactory adjustment is earnestly looked for.

A feeble, decaying and corrupt home government, already a blot on the face of Europe, must not longer be allowed, through its distant satraps, to outrage the commerce and set at nought the people and government of the United States. Not even the guarantees of England and France, nor of any other power, can sustain this injustice nor render the American people willing to submit to it.

The exact course which will be pursued by the administration of President Pierce we cannot pretend to say;—we feel confident that it will be such as is required for the protection of the interests and honor of the country.

If the proper relations with the Captains-General cannot be established and the proper redress peacefully accorded, the same things must be obtained in another way.

Of course there are two versions of the difficulty with regard to the Black Warrior, and it is probable that the authorities at Havana will urge, in justification of their summary proceedings, a violation on the part of some parties connected with that vessel of the revenue laws of the Island or the port regulations of Havana. Such plea we believe will be found a mere sham, or, at best, totally insufficient to justify the arbitrary and tyranical course adopted. Nevertheless, it will be necessary for our government to fully understand the matter in all its bearings and circumstances, before taking decisive action—and, when this has been done, the country will look for the adoption of such a course as will fully meet the requirements of the case; and, above all, such course as will put an end to the perpetration of arbitrary and vexatious outrages at Havana, which, after all the mischief has been done, may be disavowed at Madrid.

Of Course.

The Raleigh Register of the 15th, contains the correspondence between Hon. R. S. Donnell and Gen. Alfred Dockery, in which Mr. Donnell informs Mr. Dockery that the Whig Convention has honored Dockery by nominating him as the whig candidate for Governor, and Mr. Dockery informed Mr. Donnell back again that he shall honor the convention by accepting the nomination. And furthermore the General saith: "I make no pretension to any merit or ability which would entitle me to aspire to so elevated a position, nor have I ever sought it. And could I feel at liberty to disregard the wishes of the Convention, and of many valued friends, and to consult my own feelings and the interests of my family, I should not hesitate respectfully to decline the honor thus flatteringly tendered to me."

Now, everybody knows that all this is matter of course—a common formula, which nearly every Candidate employs without meaning, and in which certainly General Dockery was not serious, since it is well known how hard his friends electioneered for the nomination. However, let all that pass; the face of the things is in the remarks of the Register, which assuredly display a refreshing confidence in the verdancy of its readers. Thus saith the Register:

> "ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. DOCKERY.—We are highly gratified to lay before our Whig friends, to-day, the admirable letter of Gen. Dockery, accepting the nomination tendered him by the late Convention. Let every Whig in the State emulate the example thus set before him. Let us all sacrifice personal and sectional considerations, as General DOCKERY has sacrificed his individual and domestic interests, upon the altar of our cherished cause!"

Isn't that rich? The Register actually affects to believe all that reluctance genuine and serious! The sacrifice, we have reason to believe, will not be quite so great as the General seems to anticipate. It will end with the first Thursday in August, that imposed by the duties and expenses of office will fall upon his Democratic Competitor.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Charlotte Whig, of the 7th inst., that a new locomotive, the Pactolus, has been placed upon the Western end of the North Carolina Railroad, and is engaged in conveying material for the superstructure from the Depot of the Charlotte Road. The Whig calculates that the road will be finished between Charlotte and Raleigh, in two years.

Later from California.

The Steamer North Star arrived at New York on Saturday, with too weeks later news from San Francisco.

The mines were yielding abandantly, and the news from the mining regions was generally favorable.—Business was generally steady. The supply of goods fair. Prices of breadstuffs were upwards.

The annexation of Sonora was believed to be soon at hand. Several vessels were up at San Francisco for Sonora and Guaymas.

The citizens of San Diego were to have a meeting denouncing the proceedings of the Fillibusters in lower California, and to make preparations to attack and rout them. Walker has issued a proclamation exhorting his men to assist him in rescuing the people from the tyranny of Mexico.

The Steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived at Charleston on Friday night last, with Havana and Key West dates to the 8th inst.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Standard, speaking of the seizure of the Black Warrior says:

> It is worthy of observation that the only amount *saved* by "entering" the "*Black Warrior*" in "Ballast" is the "Ponton Dues" of one and three quarter Rials per Ton,—a sum too contemptible to lead to the supposition that *it* was the cause of her being so entered;" whilst the idea of smuggling ba'es of cotton into Cuba can only excite a laugh.—Upon the Custom House officer speaking of getting the cotton out of the hold, Captain Bullock told him that if this were attempted he would haul down his flag and abandon the ship. This appalled the Spaniard and he went on shore for further orders, which having obtained, he retured and proceeded to get the cotton out of the hold, when Captain Bullock caused his flag to be hauled down, and with his officers and crew left his ship, in the charge of those who had usurped his authority. A "protest" was immediately entered at the United States Cousulate, and the *acting* Consul forthwith went with it to the Captain General, but no benefit was derived from the interview. About fifty bales of the cotton were discharged that night, and the ship has been hauled alongside the government quay—her entire cargo has been confiscated, and a fine of double its value, as estimated by the Custom House here, imposed upon the ship, which in round numbers will amount to about $250,000!—The United States steamship *Corwin*, as you know, was despatched on the 1st instant, with this intelligence and we all await with anxiety, the reply, so as to know what action the United States government will take in the matter. There must be no diplomatic humbug in relation to it! The ship and cargo must be returned, uninjured, and a good round sum paid for the detention of the ship and passengers, (thirty and upwards in number,) and crew, or the "people" must rise in their might, and relieve these Spaniards of the care and goverment of Cuba, as they did Captain Bullock of that of the *Black Warrior*. 'Twould be a just retailiation.

A CARD.

To the Voters of New Hanover County:

Grateful for the confidence reposed in me, by your suffrages at the last election of Members to the General Assembly, in electing me as your Senator for this countyI, hereby tender my thanks for the honor thus conferred upon me, and feel it a duty to the public, to announce, that reasons of a private nature impel me to decline being a candidate for re-election.

Your obd't servant

JAMES KERR.

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Additional News by the Asia.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Royal Mail steamer Asia has arrived here from Halifax. Her mails will be despatched for the South this afternoon.

In looking over the European papers and letters, there is little additional news beyond which has already been forwarded.

The general aspect of the affairs is decidedly warlike. The London Times reiterates the opinion that a general European war is now reduced almost to an absolute certainty—that all now depends upon the disposition of the Czar, who, at last accounts, was determined to carry out his plans. The most extensive preparations for war were apparent throughout Russia.

The French Journals are all warlike, and some of them highly indignant at the course pursued by Nicholas, and his sentiments in reply to Napoleon's letter.

The Breadstuffs market closes firm in Liverpool and London, at the very latest dates. There was, however, a very large supply and heavy shipments.

Cotton closed dull, and tending downward.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 11. 30, P. M.—The Jury of inquest over the body of the late Dr. GARDINER, in accordance with the testimony of the Physician, returned a verdict on Friday to the effect that he died from the effects of strychnine.

Considerable excitemement exists in Washington relative to the seizure of the *Black Warrior*.

Neither House of Congress was in session on Saturday.

The President repudiates the CONKLING treaty.

Private advices from Mexico induce the belief that a formidable opposition is being organized against Santa Anna, on account of the Gadsden treaty, but it is thought that he will be able to sustain himself—that is, if it should happen within any reasonable time—until he receives money from the United States to establish his schemes of absolute government.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law.

BOSTON, March 13—Judge Shaw, of the Supreme court, has decided that the sections of the Liquor Bill, authorizing the seizure and destruction of liquor, are unconstitutional. This takes the vitality from the bill.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14th, 1854.

Pursuant to a public call, an enthusiastic and harmonious meeting of the Democracy of New Hanover county was held this evening at the Court House in this town, when Col. James T. Miller was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Wm. A. Berry and Eli W. Hall were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of John L. Holmes, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meetimg, upon which committee was placed Jas. Fulton, John L. Holmes, N. N. Nixon, Jno. A. Sanders and James M. Stevenson, Esqrs.—During the absence of the committee, Eli W. Hall being called upon, submitted to the meeting a few remarks.

The committee, through John L. Holmes, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we firmly adhere to the well known principles of the Democratic party, as expressed in the resolutions of the last State and National Conventions.

2 *Resolved*, That the Public Lands constitute a common Fund to be held and managed by the General Government for the benefit of all the States, and neither the Lands themselves nor the Proceeds thereof should be distributed among the States, nor should any other disposal be made of the Public Domain or any part of it by Congress, than such as would be made by a prudent proprietor of the same property in similar cases.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve most heartily of the Bill which has recently passed the Senate of the United States, for the organization of Governments in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and especially of that portion which declares void and inoperative the legislation of 1820, by which slavery was excluded from Territory of the United States, and that the thanks of the country are due to its supporters and advocates.

4. *Resolved*, That President Pierce, by his favor and support of the "Nebraska Bill," as well as by his administrative acts generally, has shown himself worthy of that confidence of the American people, by which he was so triumphantly borne to his present high position.

5. *Resolved*, That David S. Reid, for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged all the duties of Governor, is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State, and as the author, a persevering advocate of "Equal Suffrage," his name will be remembered and honored.

6. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of such amendment of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina as will give to all citizens who may be qualified voters for members of the House of Commons the right also to vote for members of the Senate, and that we believe the best and safest method of affecting the desired change is by Legislative enactment, sanctioned by the popular vote in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, and that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of that method.

7. *Resolved*, That it is necessary and expedient to hold Conventions for nominating candidates for political offices, and that we approve of the proposition to hold a Convention in Raleigh on the 15th of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State, and that the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent New Hanover county in that Convention.

8. *Resolved*, That we have implicit confidence in the action of the Convention, and that we will yield our hearty and united support to the person whom they shall nominate, but that we do heartily recommend our worthy fellow citizen, Samuel J. Person, a gentleman of commanding talents, an able advocate, of affable and pleasing address, who, by his indomitable energy, enlightened judgment and thorough advocacy of Democratic principles, will secure the confidence of the people and insure a glorious victory in the next Gubernatorial campaign.

9. *Resolved*, That this meeting recommend to the Democrats in the different Captains' Districts throughout the County the holding of meetings in their respective Districts, to appoint delegates to a County Convention to be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court week, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent New Hanover county in the next Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina.

Which, upon motion of Jas. I. Bryan, were unanimously adopted. John L. Holmes, Esq., then being called upon, entertained the meeting in a brief but eloquent and animated address.

In pursuance of the seventh resolution, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the chair delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention:

C. Henry, W T. Pridgen, J. M Foy, N. F. Nixon, John A. Sanders, Fred. Moore, J. M. Stevenson, R. Beasley, Jas. Garrison, James Kerr, Thos. H Lane, L. H. Bowden, Miles Costin, P. M. Walker, J. T. Norcum, Joseph Picket, George Houston, J. H. Flanner, J. J. Conoley, J. L. Holmes, John W. Taylor, E. D. Hall, James Fulton, S. R. Bunting, H. P. Russell, Moody B. Smith, John Murphy, Michael Register, Jas. McDuffee, John D. Powers, R. H. Tate, John Sheperd, David Williams, William M. Walker, Thos. Tate, Joshua C. Walker, John C. Wood, H. L. Holmes, Robert Strange, Stephen D. Wallace, George J. Moore, R. Bordeaux, John Jones, Dr. Sevey, Owen Fennell, H. H. Newkirk, C. B. Miller, E. C. Bettencourt, S. P. Polley, and T. M. Gardner.

On motion, the chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion of Dr. Wm. A. Berry, it was

Resolved, That the last Saturday of May next, at 12 o'clok, M., be recommeded as the time at which the primary meetings in the several Captains Districts be held, to name delegates to attend the County Convention, be held on Tuesday of next June Court, and that such time be made public by the chairman, by the circulation of printed handbills throughout the County.

T. J. Norcum, Esq., of Wilmington, and Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., of Wake, being then called upon, proceeded to address the meeting in an eloquent and effective manner.

On motion, *Resolved*, that these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. T. MILLER, Chm'n.

W. A. BERRY, } Secretaries.
ELI W. HALL, }

Cumberland County Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of a large portion of the Democratic party of Cumberland county, held at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday the 6th inst., on motion of J. G. Shepherd, Esq, Hon. L. Bethune was called to the Chair, and on motion of Maj. J. H. Cook, Sam'l. E. Johnson and Wm. J. Yates were requested to act as Secretaries.

After a brief explanation of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, a committee of five, consisting of Warren Winslow, Sam'l. E. Johnson, John H. Cook, R. K. Bryan, and J. G. Shepherd, Esqrs, were appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee, after a short absence, returned and reported through their chairman, W. Winslow, Esq, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we cherish with unabated confidence the principles of the Democratic party, and we pledge our best efforts to preserve them pure and uncontaminated.

2 *Resolved*, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is essential to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States, and that we deem a rigid adherence thereto essential for the maintenance of our liberties.

3. *Resolved*, That the public lands should be held and managed by the General Government for the benefit of all the States, and that we are opposed to the distribution of them or of their proceeds among the States; nor will we sanction any disposition of the public domain, or any part of it, by Congress, other than such as might and ought to be adopted by a prudent proprietor thereof.

4. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, and opposed to a tariff for protection whereby manufacturing capitalists are benefitted at the expense of the farmers of the country, and that we are in favor of making the tariff taxes of the people as light as the wants of the General Government prudently and economically administered will admit.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve the bill now before Congress for the establishment of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and especially that portion of it which declares void and inoperative the legislation of 1820, restricting slavery from the territory of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That President Pierce, in his administration of the Government thus far, has justified the confidence reposed in him by the American people, and that we regard the position taken by him in favor of the bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, as furnishing renewed evidence of his devotion to the Constitution and to the equal rights of all the States.

7. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of amending the Constitution of North Carolina so as to allow all citizens who may be qualified voters for members of the House of Commons, to vote also for members of the Senate, and that the best method of effecting this change is, in our judgment, by Legislative enactment, sanctioned by the popular vote in the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

8. *Rosolved*, That Governor David S Reid is entitled to our lasting gratitude for his able and patriotic administration of our State Government, as well as for his untiring advocacy of the great principle of Free Suffrage, and that in his retirement from the office of Governor he will have our best wishes for his future prosperity.

9. *Resolved*, That we approve the proposition to hold a State Convention in the City of Raleigh on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent Cumberland county in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That whilst recognizing the claims of other distinguished democrats to consideration, we would respectfully recommend to the State Convention the Hon. John W. Ellis of Rowan, as a gentleman eminently qualified for the office of Governor. We pledge ourselves nevertheless, to abide by the decision of the Convention and to give to its nominee a zealous and hearty support.

Eloquent and interesting remarks were then made by Neill McKay, Bartholomew Fuller, M. J. McDuffie, and C. G. Wright, Esqrs.

In accordance with the 9th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention:

Col A Murchison, Sam'l E Johnson, Dan'l McDiarmid, C H Cofield, Jno L Bethea, Archibald Cameron, Col Nathan King, Dr. John C Williams, M J McDuffie, Capt J D Lanier, Bartholomew Fuller, A J Dewar, James A Johnson, James Williams, Lovet Ryals, Geo W Pegram, Joseph Arey, James McKethan, Arthur Horne, Kelly Sessoms, S R Holly, J G Shepherd, Arthur Melvin, Wm Cade, Warren Winslow, R D Melvin, R K Bryan, Wm McL McKay, David Murphy, Duncan Shaw, Jas Byrne, John H Cosk Col David Gillis, Edw'd Spearman, Col R D Gillis, Neill Graham, John McKethan, David Gee, C G Wright, John Harrington, Alex McDonald, D J McAlister, Henry R King, Neill McKay, Col Stewart, G W Lawrence, Wm J Kelly, Arch'd McKethan, C S Barbee, Arch'd McCollum, B F Shaw.

R K Bryan, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Robert Strange, late our fellow citizen and neighbor, society has lost one of its most useful members, the country one of its most patriotic citizens, and the democratic party one of its most devoted and efficient members.

The following resolution was submitted by Sam'l E. Johnson, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the democrats of the different Captain's Districts in the county to hold meetings in their respective districts and to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held at Fayetteville on the Monday of next Superior Court (being the 15th day of May,) for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent Cumberland County in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

On motion of Maj. Cook,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian, and that the Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal be requested to copy.

Thanks were then tendered to the Chirman and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned.

L. BETHUNE, Ch'n.

S. E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
WM. J. YATES, }

California Intelligence per the Daniel Webster.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The steam ship Daniel Webster, which arrived at New Orleans on Saturday in five days and a half from San Juan, reports that a terrible accident had occurred on Virgin Bay Lake, to some Nicaragua passengers who were capsized in a launch, and twenty four drowned. Nineteen bodies have been recovered.

The Star of the West sailed on the evening of the 5th inst., with 350 passengers, and nearly $1,000,000 in specie for New York, as, also, did the George Law, with 200 passengers and $1,500,000 in specie.

Later advices from Walker's expedition state that forty-six men had abandoned him, but that he had reinforcements of 250, and still maintained his position.

The mining accounts from California were highly favorable, and denoted considerable activity, which was produced, doubtless, by the recent heavy rains.

Trade in San Francisco was dull and heavily depressed.

From the Washington Union.

The Investigation of Frauds.

It was wise in Mr. Stanton, chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House, to propose a wider scope of investigation than that designated by the resolution under which the Gardiner fraud was referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination.—It was wise and patriotic in the House to accede promptly to his proposition, and to direct the investigation to embrace all the cases which were settled and paid by the board which allowed and paid Dr. Gardiner's claim. This was due to all the parties concerned in any shape in those awards. Assuming that the commissioners acted honestly and faithfully in the discharge of their duties, they cannot but be gratified at a movement which is intended to mete out even-handed justice in regard to transactions which have acquired a painful notoriety from the startling developments of crime and fraud which have given so much interest to the trial and conviction and suicide of Dr. Gardiner. The very fact that one case of so much turpitude was allowed by the board has suggested a ready suspicion that it might not have been the only case that originated and was consummated in crime. It is due to those who had honest claims, and who sustained them by honest means, that all suspicion should be removed from their cases by a thorough investigation; and all who are thus connected with the action of the board will thank the members of the House for giving to them the opportunity to vindicate their characters from all unjust imputations. If there be other cases which, like that of Gardiner, were conceived and consummated by crimes of the deepest dye, the guilty parties should be exposed and pursued. Gentlemen who have been professionally connected with the several claims before the board cannot fail to rejoice that the House has so enlarged the field for examination of its Judiciary Committee as to enable them to vindicate their association with the cases from all injurious suspicions. It may not be that the investigation in its more extensive range will result in restoring to the treasury any of the money supposed to be plundered from it. We sincerely hope that when the cases are thoroughly sifted it will be found that the fraud of Gardiner stands solitary and alone. The money expended on the investigation would be well appropriated with such a result. But we are gratified at the movement, not so much with any expectation of recovering the money illegally obtained, as because the earnestness and energy with which it has been commenced and prosecuted cannot fail to exert a happy moral influence upon the public mind. It cannot fail to result in the announcement and elucidation of principles connected with the purity of official conduct which will induce the people to repose increased confidence in their public servants, and enable these public servants, to whom the federal legislation of the country is intrusted, to exhibit their devotion to official as well as private virtue.

The following is the vote by which the Homestead bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday. The vote was 107 yeas, to 72 nays.

YEAS—Messrs Abercrombie, Jas C Allen, Willis Allen, Banks, Bennett, Benton, Breckinridge, Bridges, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Cook, Corwin, Cox, J G Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dick, Disney, Drum, Dunbar, Eastman, Edgerton, Elliott, Ellison, English, Ewing, Farley, Florence, Gamble, Goodrich, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Grow, A J Harlan, Harrison, Henn, Houston, Howe, Ingersoll, Johnson, D T Jones, G W Jones, R Jones, Knox, Lane, Lindley, Lindsay, McCulloch, McMullen, Macy, Maxwell, Mayall, Middleswarth, J G Miller, Morgan, Nichols, Norton, Olds, Andrew Oliver, Mordecai Oliver, Peckham, Pennington, Phelps, Preston, Pringle, Ready, Richardson, Thos Ritchey, Robbins, Russell, Sapp, Shannon, Singleton, Sam'l A Smith, Wm R Smith, F P Stanton, R H Stanton, H L Stevens, Stratton, A Stuart, J L Taylor, Thurston, Trout, Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Warren, E B Washburne, J Wentworth, T Wentworth, Westbrook, Wheeler, H B Wright, Yates, and Zollicoffer—107.

NAYS—Messrs Aiken, Appleton, Ashe, T H Bayly, Barksdale, Belcher, Benson, Bocock, Boyce, Brooks, Caskie, Chastain, Clingman, Colquit, Craige, Crocker, Cumming, Cutting, Ths Davies, Dent, DeWitt, Dickinson, Dowdell, Edmonds, Edmundson, Faulkner, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Hamilton, S W Harris, W P Harris, Hastings, Haven, Hibbard, Hill, Hunt, J Glancey, Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Letcher, McDougall, McQueen, Matteson, May, Meacham, S Miller, Millson, Morrison, B Perkins, J. Perkins, Phillips, Pratt, Puryear, Rogers, Rowe, Ruffin, Sabin, Seward, Seymour, Shaw, G Smith, W Smith, G Smith Snodgrass, Tracy, Upham, I Washburn, and D H Wright—72.

The Accomplices in the Gardiner Fraud.

In an article on the conviction and suicide of Dr. GARDINER, the Washington *Star* after paying a high compliment to the jury says—

We are free to confess, that we hope that all the means to that end at the command of the Government will now be directed to the unravelling of the whole history of the Gardiner fraud transactions, so far as persons of nominal high standing, who were connected with the original obtainment of the money from the Treasury, who have not yet been formally prosecuted, may have been directly or even indirectly involved in the affair. We are not among those who can believe that lawyers of great experience, and with intellects admitted (on account of what they had previously achieved in other cases,) to be of the very first order, could have managed the Gardiner claim for years, without, to a greater or less extent, obtaining knowledge of its true character. The ends of public justice require, if there be laws which may authorize such an investigtion, that all such persons implicated in the original case be prosecuted to the end. Their turn comes next. The mere reclemation of the portion of the fraudulently obtained money, which has been enjoined in the hands of third parties, we apprehend, has not been the main object of the Government's proceedings; though that follows the verdict renawed yesterdoy. The main purpose was to make an example of this flagrant transaction. The law's hand has fallen hard, indeed, upon the nominal principal. Those who used him, however, yet go "unwhipt of justice." Shall they escape much longer.

On the Gardnier award $428.750 was fraudulently obtained from the treasury; $238,000, of which has been enjoined—to be probably returned into the Treasury. The deceased Dr. George A. Gardiner, also drew from the Treasury $153,000 on the claim of Dr. H. Mears; $83,000 of which went directly to his own endowment. Mears, who is in Mexico, having been indicted, boldly admits that *his* claim was a shameless fraud; and unblushingly defies the Government of the United States; there being no extradition convention or treaty between the two governments, under which he can be demanded of Mexico for trial under indictment in this country.

If a police officer is after you, the best thing you can do is to lock the door, and then bolt yourself.

From the London Times, Feb. 22.

Quasi Declaration of War by England—Treaty of Alliance between England, France and Turkey.

No man who listened on Friday night to the spirited and energetic language addressed by Lord John Russell to the House of Commons, could entertain a doubt that such a speech, in the mouth of a leading member of the Government, *is equivalent to a declaration of war; no one who heard the unanimous acclamations with which that speech was received could deny that her Majesty's government enter on this war with the entire support of Parliament and of the people.* We have reached, then, by slow but continuous steps, that point at which the last scheme of reconciliation is lost in the note of defiance, and the propriety of discussion is to a great degree merged in the duty of action. For the first time in the remembrance of men of this century, that peace in which we have been brought up appears to at an end; and the government are driven to arms to vindicate the rights and interests of this country, and of our allies, against the wanton disturber of the tranquility of Europe. The conscious pride with which the nation puts forth her strength—the conviction that no other course remains consistent with that position we aspire to maintain in the world—the knowledge that every resource of diplomacy has been exhausted—the belief that we may rely on the support and good will of all the greatest States of Europe, but more especially on France, conspire to encourage this government in its course. If it be war, it is a war to which every party in the State, and almost every man in the country, gives assent, for, with instinctive unanimity, we are resolved to try the real strength of that Power which has sought to extend its ascendency over the East and over the West, until she thinks herself a match for the combined resistance of the world. Lord John Russell spoke on Friday night like a statesman in a great conjuncture of public affairs, and the House of Commons gave him and the government the support which has never been witheld from a British Minister on a momentous occasion and in a just cause. Mr. Layard had attempted, in an able, but ill-judged speech, to circumscribe the debate within a review of past diplomatic transactions; but in his eagerness to detect what he conceives to be the errors and omissions of the government, he entirely lost sight of the measures they had actually taken and of the important objects they have now in view. No member of the tory opposition has yet followed Mr. Layard in this invidious task; but Mr. Roebuck, whose re appearance was cordially greeted by the House, raised the real question now before the country in a few distinct and manly sentences. That question is not so much what has been done as what is now to do. And to that question *Lord John Russell gave an answer without disguise or reservation, amounting virtually to a declaration that if we do not obtain the immediate acceptance of the terms offered to the Emperor of Russia, we shall resort to hostilities, to enforce his submission.* We may here add that although no direct information has arrived in London from St. Petersburg since the recall of Sir Hamilton Seymour, an answer has been received by the French government to the last communication, and that it is unsatisfactory.

The intimation on the part of the government of the policy they are resolved to pursue was accompanied by the announcement of certain definite measures calculated to promote its objects. In the first place, we are informed that there has now been an exchange of notes between England and France, in which those powers undertake to co-operate in giving assistance to Turkey, and declaring, on the part of both Powers, that no selfish interests and no increase of territory or power are sought for. Our readers may recollect that on several occasions, and as much as three months ago, we endeavored to point out the necessity of definite engagements with our allies for the purpose of establishing the objects of our common intervention, and the means of effecting them. It would be rash indeed to send the fleets and armies of England on an expedition that may lead to war in defence of a foreign Power, without having previously regulated by convention the position in which our forces are to be placed. It seems, therefore, that in addition to the exchange of notes with France (which we take to be a provisional arrangement,) "an engagement has been proposed to Turkey by which we shall be assured, besides other things which are necessary on such such occasions, that Turkey will not agree to any peace with Russia, while we are giving our aid in assistance, without our consent and concurrence." In other words, we understand Lord John Russell to mean that *a defensive treaty of alliance between England, France and Turkey has been presented to the acceptance of the Porte, to secure to the allies of Turkey access to the theatre of war, conditions for carrying it on and powers to bring it to a termination.* It is extremely fitting that such a treaty be concluded before we engage in active operations in the dominions of a foreign sovereign; and, with the objects we have exclusively in view, there is no reason that this engagement should not be one of the most public nature, to be acceded to, now and hereafter, by the other great powers of Europe.

It now remains for us to mention a measure which has already been taken, and which has commonly been adopted shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. At a privy council, held on Saturday afternoon, the Queen was pleased to issue a proclamation which we publish elsewhere, prohibiting, under a clause of the customs consolidation act, the export or carrying coastwise of arms, gunpowder, and all other stores of war, and also of marine engines, screw propellers, and all other machinery, or parts of machinery, which may be used in steam vessels. This prohibition is general and absolute, and the officers of customs are thereby authorised to stop all such commodities or merchandize from leaving our ports. The suspension of the trade in gunpowder and stores of war is a measure always resorted to in or before war, and was first legalized by an act of Charles II.

The Customs Consolidation act of last year has vested in the crown more general powers of the same nature: and it will at once be seen that the exportation of steam machinery for ships would supply to our adversary a most important implement of war, and precisely of that species which this country produces in the highest perfection. Without entering into details, we have reason to believe that the government have information that certain consignments of warlike stores and marine steam machinery were about to be despatched to Holland on account of the Russian government, and these it became important to the public service to stop. To accomplish this necessary object, it is of course necessary that the export trade in these articles should be interrupted altogether; but it is probably the intention of the government to issue licenses of export under certain well-ascertained circumstances, though on this point we have as yet no information.

Havana Port Regulations.

It is generally understood in Havana that ere a long period shall have elapsed, a very material reduction will be made in the duties imposed upon "British manufactures," imported into Cuba, whilst the following series of "orders" confer some advantages, of which the owners of shipping in the United States will not be slow to avail themselves.

TRANSLATION.

"A series of orders from the general superintendency of the Royal Treasury—(REAL HAAINDA).

"1st. All vessels laden entirely, or in the greater portion with *coal* will have and continue to enjoy all the facilities, and privileges hitherto extended them in all and any part of this Island, where they may arrive, even though they may have other merchandize.

2d. Those that are only partially ladened, with coal, that is having the lesser portion of their tonnage so taken up, will be relieved of the payment of tonnage duties, upon the portion taken up with coal, only the due payment being required on the remainder.

3d. Those vessels laden with coal, to the extent of their tonnage, but having other merchandize, though relieved of tonnage dues, will be subjected to the payment of Ponton, or Mud-dredging—machine dues, hospital dues, opening of export Registry and other corresponding charges.

4th. Vessels discharging less than the quantity manifested, by 20 per cent and certified by their respective Consuls, will loose all right to the privileges conceded, and will be held liable to the payment of all dues, exacted, as in other cases. These concessions to last for the term of one year from date as ordered by her Majesty, which is made public for the information of merchants and all whom it may concern.—Dated 9th Feb. 1854.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week ending February 18, 1854.

Loan of	1842	$900
"	1843	500
"	1846	58,200
"	1847	15,000
"	1848	4,000
		78,600

The Case of the Black Warrior in Washington.

The Washington Sentinel, of Saturday, says:

"If we can believe our ears, there is no little probability that, on receiving official information from the President, announcing the facts in the steamer Black Warrior's case, to be as alleged in the newspapers, Congress will promptly authorize the Chief Magistrate of the United States to suspend our neutrality laws with reference to Spain by proclamation, if the steamer and her cargo be not released by the Spanish authorities in Havana in a few hours after news of that action of Congress may reach Cuba. For the time being the anti-Spanish fever rages with great violence. Even among members regarded as Freesoilers, we hear appeals of letting the Fillibusters work their will on Spain's power in Cuba, at the first summons from the Creoles of the Island. We know that some of the knowing ones have actually wagered that in sixty days, our neutrality laws will be thus suspended.

The Captain General, by his high-handed outrage, has struck a chord which promises to vibrate anything but agreeable music in his ears—that's certain. In one month after the President may be compelled to issue such a proclamation, one hundred thousand armed Americans might easily be landed from various points on our coasts, on the Island of Cuba. At present, France and England have their hands quite full at home, leaving the Island practically at the mercy of American adventurers, should Congress say the word. Under the existing state of exasperation, heightened immeasurably by the too favorable opportunities for the cheap acquisition of the prize, Spain may look out for squalls. The fact that not a vote was cast yesterday against the resolution of inquiry proposed by Mr. Phillips, shows that the House are by no means indisposed to proceed at once to the subject matter, in a practical way.

Another Congressional Row.—We learn from the Washington Star that a personal altercation took place in the house of Representatives last Friday, between Messrs. Sollers and Lane, in which Mr. Hunt participated. We copy from the proceedings all that relates to the difficulty:

The bill for the relief of the widow of Elijah Beebe being taken up, Mr. Orr explained the points involved in the case.

Mr. Sollers then addressed the committee in favor of the bill, urging at the same time liquidation of the just claims of his own constituents growing out of the war of 1812.

Mr. Letcher opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. Lane then expressed himself in favor of the bill and discussed remarks made by Mr. Sollers, in that gentleman's speech. In the course of these proceedings, Mr. L. and Mr. S. got into a personal altercation, in which Mr. Hunt also participated. To prevent disagreeable consequences arising from this misunderstanding the committee rose.

Speculations are various in Washington as to the probable result of the "muss," but the Star says the man must be blind who does not comprehend that no duel can possibly grow out of it. To "a man up a tree," it looks as though Peter Simple's style of the duello—the triangular—is the only one applicable.

The Closing Speech of Senator Douglas.—The argument on the Nebraska Bill in the Senate, was brought to a close by Senator Douglas. The Washington *Union* thus notices it:—

"Senator Douglas followed in the greatest speech of his life. He spoke for more than *three* hours in reply to the adversaries of his bill. No one slept while *he* spoke. He took his opponents one by one answering every objection with a skill and an effect before which they could make no head. Even those who had observed and appreciated the intellect of the Senator from Illinois on other occasions, were surprised at this exhibition of logic and genius on Saturday morning. We have vainly endeavored to recall the numerous striking points of a speech so useful in its facts and in its figure, and so inspiring in its vigorous and surpassing eloquence.

The Heavy Payments under Awards of the Mexican Claims Commissioners.—The following is a list of the heaviest awards of the Mexican Claims Board, viz:—

John Belden	$106,431 00
John Baldwin	71,400 00
Pierre Chateau, Jr., Administrator *de bonis non*	81,772 00
Ferdinand Clark	86,738 29
W W Corcoran, Assignee of George A Gardiner	107,187 50
Ann B Cox, Executrix of Nathan Cox	110,355 35
Geo. Douglass and Edgar S Van Winkle, Assignees of Wm S Parrott	88,000 00
George A Gardiner	321,562 50
Louis S Hargous	72,000 00
Louis S Hargous	530,682 29
Alvin J Keith, Administrator of Sam'l Elkins	129,282 97
Aaron Leggett	109,296 00
John H Mears	153,125 00
John Parrott	63,541 00
Andrew Wiley, Jr., Administrator of S'l Baldwin	75,000 00

☞ On the Gardiner award, the Washington Union says: "$428,750 was fraudulently abstracted from the treasury; $238,000 of which has been enjoined—to be probably returned into the treasury. The deceased Dr. George A. Gardiner, also drew from the treasury $153,000 on the claim of Dr. H. Mears, $83,000 of which went directly to his endowment. Mears, who is in Mexico, having been indicted, boldly admits that his claim was a shameless fraud, and unblushingly defies the Government of the United States; there being no extradition, convention or treaty between the two Governments, under which he can be demanded of Mexico for trial under indictment in this country."

Lt. Maury has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy giving the results of the deep sea soundings effected by Lieut. Berryman, from the shores of Newfoundland to those of Ireland. These seem to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a sub marine telegraph across the Atlantic ocean, in that region, the distance between the nearest points of the two countries being one thousand six hundred miles, and the bottom of the sea being a plateau the whole distance, singularly adapted to the purpose of holding a line of magnetic telegraph wire. Lieut. Maury suggests that a national prize be offered to the telegraphic company through whose telegraphic wire the first telegraphic message shall be passed across the Atlantic.

The Newspaper Business.

Col. Fuller, editor and proprietor of the New York Mirror, one of the best family papers of the great metropolis, takes occasion, at the close of the year, to give us some of his observations and experiences, after a trial in the harness editorial of some dozen years, which are as applicable here as in New York. The Colonel says:

The newspaper that makes the most money, often makes the most enemies; and although the old proverb says, "solid pudding is better than empty praise," yet, between the two we should prefer to die from a surfeit of the latter. It would sound better in a coroner's verdict.

Ours is never a ending, still beginning task. If there are brief intervals when the pen may rest, the mind cannot; and this constant strain upon one's mental machinery makes men prematurely old.—Editor's heads are subject to early frosts—they don't wait for the calendar or for the ripened grain. But the law of compensation runs through every department of nature and of life. The man who works hardest for his bread has the best appetite to eat it. In point of fact, as Mr. Micawber would say, after these ten years of restless toil we have not yet succeeded in establishing a business which, to use a mechanical expression, will run on its own momentum. It requires a daily winding up, and a fresh supply of power in order to yield a paying nett result.

There are many vocations in life that would yield us more money with less labor than this Sysiphus-task of conducting a daily newspaper. We work more hours, and sleep less than any man with whom we are personally acquainted; and so far as mere money is concerned, we have not, during a ten years' experience in this city, found journalism a particularly profitable or desirable business. We meet men every day, who, with but a moderate share of intellectual capital, have managed to become millionaires by devoting a few hours a day to mercantile pursuits; while the daily revolving of our editorial treadmill has not yet rolled us into—a palace in the Fifth avenue with "four horses in the stable."

Oriental Origin of a Highland Custom.—At a Jewish marriage I was standing beside the bridegroom when the bride entered; as she crossed the threshold he stooped down and slipped off his shoe, and struck her with the heel on the nape of the neck. I at once saw the impression of the passage of Scripture respecting the transfer of the shoe to another, in case the brother-in-law did not exercise his privilege. The slipper in the East being taken off in doors, is at hand to administer correction, and is here used in sign of the obedience of the wife and of the supremacy of the husband. The Highland custom is to strike for "good luck," as they say, the bride with an old slipper. Little do they suspect the meaning implied.—*Urquhart.*

A Remarkable Story.

One night, while Sir Evan Napean was under-secretary to the home department, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined.—He was in perfect health, had dined early, and had nothing whatever on his mind to keep him awake.—Still he found sleep impossible, and from eleven till two he never closed an eye. At length, weary of this struggle, and as that twilight was breaking, (it was summer,) he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the park. There was nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But, in this walk, happening to pass the Home office several times, he thought of letting himself in with his key, though without any particular object. The book of entries of the day before still lay on the table, and through listlessness he opened it. The first thing he saw appalled him—"a reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution." The execution had been appointed for the next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the "minutes"—he could not find it there. In alarm, he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing street, knocked him up, (it was past three,) and asked him if he knew anything about the reprieve being sent. In great alarm, the chief clerk could not remember.

"You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan. Recollect yourself, it must have been sent."

The chief clerk said that he now recollected he had sent it to the clerk of the crown, whose business it was to forward it to York.

"Good!" said Sir Evan; "but have you his receipt and certificate that it is gone."

"No."

"Then come with me to his house; we must find him, it is so early."

It was now four, and the clerk of the crown lived in Chancery lane. There was no hackney coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time. The clerk of the crown had a country-house, and meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astounded at the visit of the Under-Secretary of the State, at such an hour, he was still more so at his business.

"Heavens!" said he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk!"

It was brought. Sir Even sent to the post office for the the truest and fleetest express. The reprieve reached York the next morning, just at the moment when the unhappy men were ascending the cart.

Russian Finances.

The impression prevailing that Russia possesses almost unlimited resources in men and money cannot be true, if the report be accurate that the Emperor is about to make an issue of 60,000,000 of paper rouble notes. The rouble represents a silver coin worth from 38 to 40d. British money, about 70 cents, consequently the issue will be nearly fifty millions of dollars This is a considerable sum not required for purposes of internal circulation, but as a fiscal expedient to defray the expenses of war.

The paper rouble of Russia depreciated, by successive steps until 1840, when it was worth only 10½ to 11d., a depreciation of nearly one third. This paper money was called in, in that year, and redeemed by a fresh issue at the original value, 38d., requiring that for every one of the new notes received, three and a half of the old notes should be delivered up, the new notes convertible into silver at their full value. A reserve of £19,000,000 was kept in bullion to protect the new issue, down to 1846, but since that time £5,000,000 have been invested in English and French securities. The idea, therefore, that the Russian Emperor has large sums in gold to defray the expenses of war cannot be correct if he is about to issue paper notes, a species of forced loan, unless he makes them inconvertible and uses the treasure by which the paper currency of Russia is protected from ruinous depreciation.

Cuba and the United States.—In the course of an article in the Havana *Diario*, in relation to the commerce of the island with foreign countries, we find the following concerning the United States:

"Next in order with Spain, first among the foreign countries which continue in active commercial relations with us, appears the United States, not less for its exports than for its importations. The value of the imports from the United States, during the past year, amounts to $6,252,585 62½; and the exports for the same period reach $12,076,408 87½, giving a total of $18,628,994 50, the value of our annual commercial relations with this country."

The article then goes on to speak of the great benefit the commerce of Cuba is to the United States, and how thankful we should feel at having so near us an island so able to supply our markets with fruits and other luxuries and necessaries of life. And at the same time it cannot refrain from boasting that Cuba is the best customer of the United States. "In another respect," it says, "has the United States derived the greatest advantages from her commerce with the island—nearly the entire trade between the two countries has been carried on by American vessels, but a small fraction having fallen to the lot of national vessels."

Clerical Advertisement.—In England, there is more frankness in advertising professional wants, than in this country; for examples of which, see the following genuine advertisements, cut from the London *Record*, the organ of "Low Church," or "Evangelical" portion of the English Established Church:

A clergyman, M. A., of evangelical views, desires a sole charge in some town sphere of usefulness. Advertiser sets forth zealously and faithfully the whole counsel of God, and preaches unwritten sermons.—His qualifications being of rather a high order, a suitable stipend required. Also, he is a bachelor; the advantages of good society desirable. Address L. L. B., at the office of the London *Record*.

The advertiser hawing been found, under God, very successful in preaching the doctrines of grace, would be glad in meeting another metropolitan sphere.—He has a powerful voice, an earnest delivery, and a style of preaching best suited to an educated and enlightened audience.

This paragraph from the German most happily hits the attributes of wife, mistress and lady. It is just as true as holy writ:

"Who marries for love takes a wife, who marries for consideration takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and its friends, a lady for the world. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will accommodate you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick, your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health.—You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and join parties with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, and your lady your debts. If you are dead, your wife will shed tears, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning."

It Followed Him.—When the American flag was unfurled in Tampico, an aged Spaniard was heard inveighing with lugubrous earnestness against the pertinacity with which the flag had pursued his fortunes. "I was the Spanish consul in de Louisianne, but soon dat flag he was raise, and I go to Pensacola, but soon dat flag was over me dare. I live in de Texas, but dat flag follow me dare. Says I, I go where de flag never come; I come to Tampico, but here is dat flag again. I believe if I go to the devil that same flag will follow me dare."

The Overcoat has been superceded. Our tailors, like Othello, are complaining of the waning of their occupation There is a man in Boston who uses his shawl for an overcoat, umbrella, carpet, table cloth, window curtain, towel, apron, bed quilt and pocket handkerchief. There is a rumor that he sometimes carries home coals in it, but the report, is we are happy to say, untrue.

Decrease of Slavery in Kentucky.—According to the census of 1850, the slave population of Kentucky amounted to 210,981. By a recent State census, it appears that the slaves now number less than 200,000, giving a decrease of about 11,000 within the last four years The above figures indicate a large slave emigration from the State.

An intelligent farmer in Onondaga, plants many acres of sweet corn for fattening hogs. The greater amount of saccharine matter in it, is said to add to the sweetness of the pork made upon it. It is highly relished by both fowls and animals, and is said to be more easily digested than yellow corn.

The celebrated Andrew Marvell, in his ironical libel upon the press, said, "lead when moulded into bullets, is not half so moral as when founded into types."

Charles Lamb wondered why people made such a fuss about children—"they were so very common."

Blucher.—When old Blucher was in England he was invited to Oxford to have a doctor's degree conferred upon him. The fierce dragoon was as much amused as delighted at the idea of the honor, and introducing another Prussian general, who had been his right-hand man in all his campaigns, observed, in broken English, to the vice councellor, "Sir, if I am a doctor, this is my apothecary." But the veteran made a better hit than that, before the day was over. At an evening party given on the occasion, amongst others present, was a lady, of whom it was sometimes whispered that she did not belong to a temperance society. We daresay this was all malice, but on this evening it did unfortunately happen that she was in very high spirits. "Who is that lady?" said Blucher, fixing his eye upon her. "That is Miss Sparkle, the daughter of one of our canons," was the answer; at which the shocking old Field-Marshal thundered forth, with a roaring laugh, "a *cannon's* daughter! By Jove, I thought so, she looks *so very well charged.*" The *charge* was probably *grape.*

BOOK BINDERY.

☞ WE shall have a BOOK BINDERY in operation, in connection with our Printing Establishment, about the 25th of March, or sooner, if possible. Persons having work in the above line will please give us a call.

Feb. 28th, 1854. FULTON & PRICE.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Hope for All!—Have you Cough?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Bronchitis?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Asthma?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Consumption?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Whooping-Cough?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

Have you Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, any Loss of Power, any Disarrangement of the system? We point you to the thousands who have used the GREAT INVIGORATOR.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and its effects.

The Wife of T. W. Yeakle, Grocer, 76 Pearl street, cured of Rheumatism of 8 years' standing: all other remedies failed.

Wm. M. Oldham, (late of the Custom House,) dwelling 126 Pine st., of Dyspepsia, great debility, permanently cured.

W. A Schaeffer, Esq., one of the oldest Magistrates and most highly respectable citizens, cured of great weakness and restored to robust health.

Jarret Blummer, 153 E. Baltimore st., suffered intensely six years with hip disease and mercurial Rheumatism: cured after all other remedies failed.

Space will not permit to name hundreds of others, as Geo. W. Goodrich, Capt. Thos. Canot, Robert Gault, James Smyth, cured of Rheumatism.

John Pervail, S. A. Griffin, John Luke, Rev. V. Eskridge, U. S. Navy, and thousands of others cured of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Cough, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c. We refer to our own citizens. Call on them.

DR. HAMPTON, the author of this great Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, is in his 80th year, in good health, so that it will be seen it is not an article got up to impose on the public.

Call and get pamphlets gratis. See cures.
See advertisement on fourth page.

☞ BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.—Mr. P. M. Marks, of this city, can testify to this, he having a fine crop of young hair on his head, where a month ago it was as bald as the palm of your hand. There is no mistake about this. Emerson's Hair Restorative did the work.—Burlington Iowa Gazette, Dec. 2, 1853.

Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding county.

WANTED,

AT THIS OFFICE, two apprentices. None need apply without a good recommendation as to character, and are willing to be bound.

A Journeyman Printer of steady habits is also wanted.

STILL ARRIVING, *Per. Schrs. R. W. Brown, and L. P. Smith*—10 Bags of green Laguira Coffee; 25 do. of do. Rio, superior; 5 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar; 25 bbls. R. L. & A. Stewarts's C. yellow do.; 10 bbls. Fresh Soda Crackers. Low for cash at

March 17. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

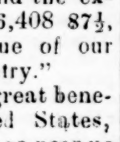
WANTED,

A SITUATION in the County, by a practical ENGINEER AND MACHINIST. Address "G. C.," Box 28, Wilmington Post Office N. C.

March 17th, 1854 28-3t*

FANCY HATS.—White Pearl and Nanken Fancy Trimmed Hats, now open, at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber's residence, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, about 18th inst., his negro man ZACK. Said negro is about 20 years old, five feet four inches in height, smiles when spoken to, and has a large scar on the front of his body, caused by a burn; teeth all sound, front ones prominent.

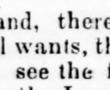
He was purchased in Wilmington, in December last, of M. Cronly, and was formerly owned by some man in Halifax county, N. C., supposed to be Mr. Devereaux, where he will doubtless aim to go.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me or for his confinement in any jail in the State.

JAMES A. MURPHY.

Moore's Creek, N. C., March 17th, 1854 28-tf

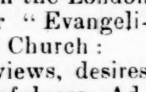
FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber, offers for sale his office in the town of Kenansville, situated immediately on the Court House square. It is well arranged for the use of a Doctor or Lawyer, at present occupied by Dr. D. Gillespie. For further information, apply to me at Kenansville.

March 17.—28-3t JAMES D. PEARSALL.

HOTEL IN SMITHVILLE, N. C.



THE subscriber is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Persons wishing to secure board for the summer, had better apply early. Fare and accommodations equal to any in the place.

A. J. GALLOWAY.

March 14th, 1854 160-2t-28-2t

Wilmington Her. and Com. and Charleston Courier, copy twice, and send bill to this office.

OVERSEER WANTED.—Apply to
ANDERSON & YOUNG.
Wilmington, March 17th, 1854 28-4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the March Term now in Session, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator of Jane Jacobs, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against the said deceased to present them, legally authenticated, for payment within the time prescribed by law, (that is, within two years from the date hereof,) otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. L. JACOBS, Administrator.

Wilmington, March 16th, A. D. 1854 162—28-tf

OPEN YESTERDAY.—18 dozen fine and medium qualities Gauze Merino Shirts, all Sizes. Also, Draws, to fit the largest men in town or country.

30 dozen China Spun Silk Shirts, Half-hose, and Zephyr Silk Gloves—beautiful articles.

A choice lot of fancy Silks, Lisle, thread and cotton Half-hose—latest designs, opened to-day.

Will be open in a few days, a full assortment of Cravats—the largest and most varied lot, both as to quality and pattern, ever *looked at*, in the City of Wilmington.

Call at the Clothing and Furnishing Store, Market St.

March 16, 1854 SCOTT & BALDWIN.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE No. 512; Gleason's Pictorial for Saturday March 18th; Flag of Our Union for March 18th, received.

Live Giraffe, Saturday Evening Post, Saturday Mail, Household Words, Montgomery's Times, &c., received as soon as published. S. W. WHITAKER.

OPENED THIS DAY—
75 dozen Half Hose, Striped and Plain;
24 pieces Silk Handkerchiefs;
23 dozen Lisle Thread Half Hose;
20 pieces Fancy Cassimere;
30 do. do. Vestings. For sale at
March 15] SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market-st.

RESTON & TOWNSHEND—SPRING BUSINESS—No. 5 South side Market street, are now receiving NEW GOODS by every arrival. Now landing: Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Pine Apple, Yankee and English Cheese; Philadelphia Syrup; Sugars, Teas, Sperm Oil, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Maccaroni Vermecilli; a large assortment of Extracts, Yeast Powder, Gillatine, &c.; and any quantity of fancy Baskets and Bird Cages and sundries to arrive. All kinds of Liquors and Cigars on hand.

Also, some Mosquito, Flea and Cockroach Charm, without poison. March 14, 1854.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD on Friday, 31st inst., at the late residence of NEIL H. MURPHY, dec'd, upon six months credit, the perishable property of said Estate, consisting of stock of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, corn, fodder, rice, bacon, household and kitchen furniture, tools, farming utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The negroes of the Estate will also be hired.

ALSO on the 1st of April next, at the former residence of CHARLES HENRY, the stock of cattle, hogs, corn, fodder, tools, and whatever else may be there.

☞ Bond and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, Adm'or.

March, 14, 1854 160-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at March Term 1854 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as Administrator of NEIL H. MURPHY, dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said dec'd, to make payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

P. MURPHY, Adm'or.

March, 14th, 1854 160-tf

E. MURRAY, R. H. GRANT, L. PEACOCK.

MURRAY, GRANT, & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Special and prompt attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

The usual facilities offered on Consignments.

March 3. 150-3m-26-1m.

BOOTS AND SHOES,



JUST received a full assortment at G. & C. BRADLEY & CO'S. Leather for sale—Manufacturing and Repairing. Old Stand—Sign Big Boot Market Street.

March 9th, 1854 156-tw-27-tw

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Reed, Mr. Dixon Brown, of Norfolk, Va., to Miss Frances E. Wells, of Charleston, S. C. [Norfolk and Charleston papers please copy.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by John B. Croom, Esq., Mr. John Orr to Miss Elizabeth A Croom, all of this county.

DIED,

In this town, at the residence of D. McMillan, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Mary M. Wright, wife of Calvin Wright, and daughter of Mr. James T. White, of Beaufort, N. C., aged 24 years.

At the residence of N. Priest, Esq., in Bladen county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Ellen Clark, a native of Grinock, Scotland, about 70 years of age.

In this County, on Friday, the 10th inst., Julia Adaline, infant daughter of H. M. & C. E. Cowan, aged 9 days.

In Sampson County, on the 1st day of March, 1854, in the 53d year of her age, Mrs Margaret A. Brown, wife of Arthur Brown, Esq. On the death of Mrs. Brown the neighbourhood has sustained a great loss. Her kind and obliging disposition and christian-like deportment, won for her the esteem of all her acquaintances. The Baptist Church at Brown's M. H., of which she was a member, has been deprived of one of its most pious and devoted members. She made a profession of religion at an early age, and always manifested by her conduct that she had been with Jesus, and had learned of Him who is meek and lovely in heart. She took a great interest in matters of religion, and it is believed by those best acquainted with her, that her prayers and efforts, through the blessing of God, did help to advance the cause in that vicinity. She was a good deal afflicted for a number of years, and severely towards the close of her pilgrimage, which was borne with a great deal of patience and submission to her Heavenly Father's will. Her faith seemed to grow stronger and stronger as the time of her departure drew near: expressed several times a desire to depart and be with Christ, and even died praising the Lord. Her last words were, "Bless the Lord, oh my soul!" Surely she felt, that "Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are." She has left behind an aged mother, an affectionate husband, two children, some step children, several brothers, and many friends and relations to mourn their imparable loss; but they have no doubt their loss is her eternal gain—therefore they do not sorrow as those who have no hope, "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also, which sleep in Jesus, God will bring with him."

Biblical Recorder will please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—March, 1854.

ARRIVED.

March 11.—Steamer Fairy, Price, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

12.—Schr. Mary D. Hayman, Hayman, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. M. & D. Scudder, Walker, from Boston, to J. C. Latta; with mdz.

Schr. Adeline D., Coffin, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

13.—Schr. Virginia, Barnes, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Elizabeth City, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Van-Bokkelen.

March 13—Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Schr Mary Powell, Coffin, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze

Schr. Southerner, Blackman, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

14—Brig Rogelim, Crowell, from Providence, R. I., to master.

March 14.—Schr. Mary Emily, Sawyer, from Portland, Me., to T. C. Worth; with ice.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Douglass, Marsh, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

15—Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Tibbetts, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Brig Cape Fear, Barry, from Havana, to Miles Costin; with molasses.

March 15—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, from New York, to Rankin & Martin; with hay.

Steamer Fairy, Price, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

16—Schr. North Pacific, Marcy, from Philadelphia, to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers; with one boat in tow.

CLEARED

March 11—Schr Golden Rule, Malcomb, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Autumn, Stutes, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Steamer Douglass, Marsh, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

12.—Schr. Milwaukie, Coombs, for Matanzas, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 100,000 feet lumber.

Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Baltimore, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 2 boxes mdze., 10 rolls leather, 192 bales cotton, 800 bbls. rosin, 150,000 feet lumber.

13—Brig Reuben Carver, Wooster, for Nassau River, Fla., by Russell & Bro.

March 13.—Schr. Lejok, Chase, for Mystic, Ct., by Peirce & Dudly; with 95,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Fairy, Price, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

14.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

14—Schr. Alario, Louvinier, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. A. Heaton, Terry, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

March 14.—Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Fernald, for Gonaives, St. Domingo, by Russell & Bro.; with 74,000 feet lumber, 60,000 shingles.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.

15.—Brig Denmark, Gamage, for Rio de Janiero, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 140,000 feet lumber.

Schr H. P. Russell, Diggs, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 25 bales cotton, 46,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Gulf Stream, Cranmer, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

March 16—Schr. Mary D. Hayman, Hayman, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 24 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1458 do. rosin.

Schr. Rachel S. Miller, Peacock, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 182,519 feet planed deals.

Schr M. & D. Scudder, Walker, for Boston, by J. C. Latta; with naval stores.

Steamer Fairy, Price, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE—For March, received this morning and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S

March 4th. 152-

GLEASON'S PICTORIALF, Flag of our Union, Arthurs Home Gazette, Saturday Evening Mail and Marion Star, for this week, ending 11th, 1854. For sale by

March 11th, J. T. MUNDS

The Society of Dental Surgeons of the State of New York.

ADMIT TO MEMBERSHIP Dentists of moral character, upon the applicant's having studied and attended to Dental practice several years; and by his being examined, and also his practice, in several of his patients' mouths, by a committee of Dentists of the Society; and the Society also grants to its members Diplomas, upon the applicant and his practice being again examined by another committee of Dentists of the Society, and upon the report of this committee the Society votes if the applicant shall have granted to him the *Society's Diploma*, declaring the applicant's qualifications to practice, &c.

A Diploma from said Society has been granted several years since to the undersigned, upon the above conditions.

To attain to skill in this speciality of Surgery, the principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine must be studied.

During two years, the writer witnessed the practice, and received the Instruction of one of the most celebrated Dentists in Philadelphia; and by him was instructed in the art of making Artificial Porcelain Teeth, and in Mechanical Dentistry, *i. e.*, mounting Artificial Teeth on Gold Plate for insertion. He has been engaged in practice in Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, 10 years, and in Broadway, New York, 5 years, where he would still have been, but that the *dust and smoke thereof thrust him out.*

Teeth can be preserved, if their defective and decayed places are *timely and skillfully filled with gold*; but it is the Dentist only, who can examine and judge when they should be filled.

Attendance to Dental Practice is given, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M. Office opposite Carolina Hotel Patronage is solicited.

Consultation is respectfully offered *gratuitously.*

K. SPENCER.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14th, 1854 110-3mw-1awd.

2000 Gunny Bags, for sale by
March 13 JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

500 BUSHELS Alum Salt, which will be sold cheap for cash by C. DUPRE & CO.

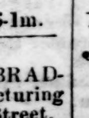
HARPER'S FOR MARCH—Received and for sale by
March 6] J. T. MUNDS.

MARION STAR—We have been appointed agents for the above excellent paper. It can always be had at our store on the day of publication. Any one wishing to subscribe, will please call at the New Book Store. By

March 8. J. T. MUNDS.

COFFEE.—75 Bags Java, Laguayra, Rio and St. Domingo, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

$10 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscribers, on Sunday, 5th inst., negro man ELI. Said Eli is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and dark complected. He is no doubt making his way back to Virginia, where he was purchased about the 1st of January last, by Yates & Gordon, of Conwayboro', S. C., from whom he was hired last February by the subscribers. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any Jail, so that we can get him.

JORDAN & WILLIAMS.

Conwayboro', S. C., March 14th, 1854 160-1w—28-1w*

JUST RECEIVED,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
5 do American do,
20 do Whiskey,
10 half do Rye do.
And for sale by WM. H. McKOY,

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article		
Beeswax, ℔ lb.	.25 @	00
Beef Cattle,		
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00 @	8 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	7 25 @	12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	14 @	15
Adamantine	25 @	28
Sperm	35 @	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.		
Java	14 @	15
Lagnayra	13 @	14
Cuba	00 @	00
Rio	12 @	13
St. Domingo	11 @	12
Cotton, ℔ lb.	8¾ @	9¼
Corn Meal,		
℔ bush	1 00 @	1 10
Domestics,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½ @	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00 @	17
Eggs, ℔ doz.	14 @	15
Empty Barrels, each,		
Spts. Turp.	2 25 @	2 50
Feathers, ℔ lb.	55 @	00
Fish, ℔ bbl.,		
Mullets	6 00 @	6 50
Mackerel, No. 1	@	00 00
do. No. 2	@	0 00
do. No. 3	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00 @	00 00
Herrings, East	3 50 @	4 00
do. N.C. roe,	@	00 00
do. Smoked,		
℔ box	.40 @	50
Dry Cod,		
℔ cwt.	3 75 @	4 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.,		
Canal	9 00 @	11 00
Baltimore	0 00 @	0 00
Fayetteville	0 00 @	7 75
Grain, ℔ bush.		
Corn	87 @	95
Oats	00 @	70
White Beans	@	1 25
Pease, Cow	00 @	1 00
Rice, rough	0 00 @	1 10
do., clean,		
℔ lb.	4½ @	4¾
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	0 00 @	1 65
Northern	1 45 @	1 50
Iron, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00
American, ref.	5½ @	00
do. sheer	0 @	00
Swede	5½ @	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 37½ @	1 50
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	33 @	36
N. E. Rum	00 @	40
Gin	42 @	45
Brandy	42 @	45
do. Apple	.75 @	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)		
Floor.B'ds.	12 00 @	13 00
Wide do.	0 00 @	8 50
Scantling	0 00 @	7 50
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans	00 @	00
Cuba	21 @	22
Nails, ℔ lb.		
Cut	5½ @	0
Wrought	10 @	12½

Article		
Naval Stores, ℔ 280 lbs.		
Turpentine,		
*Virgin dip	0 00 @	3 44
Yellow dip	0 00 @	4 30
Hard	2 35 @	2 40
Tar	2 50 @	2 52½
Pitch	0 00 @	1 65
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 @	0 00
do. No. 2,	1 15 @	1 37½
do. No. 3,	1 00 @	1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,		
℔ gallon	00 @	62
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20 @	22
Oils, ℔ gallon.		
Sperm	1 15 @	1 65
Linseed, raw	75 @	80
do. boiled	00 @	90
Whale	0 00 @	0 00
Rosin	20 @	75
Potatoes,		
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80 @	90
Irish, do.	00 @	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	4 00 @	4 50
Provisions, ℔ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	12 @	12½
Middlings	9 @	9½
Shoulders	8½ @	9
Hog round	9½ @	10
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	7½ @	8
Shoulders	6½ @	7
N. C. Lard	10 @	11
West'n do.	10 @	11
Butter	21 @	27
Cheese	10 @	10½
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	16 50 @	17 50
do. Prime	00 00 @	00 00
Beef, Mess	13 50 @	14 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @	20 00
Poultry.		
Chickens, live	00 @	30
do. dead	25 @	35
Turkeys, live	.75 @	1 12½
do. dead, lb	12½ @	15
Salt,		
Alum ℔ bush.	.50 @	60
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 50 @	0 00
do. fine	00 @	0 00
Sugars, ℔ lb.		
Porto Rico	7 @	8
New Orleans	5½ @	7
Muscovado	5½ @	7
Loaf & crush	10½ @	11
Clarified and Granulated	7 @	9
Soap, ℔ lb.	5½ @	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.		
Contract	5 00 @	6 00
Common	2 50 @	3 00
Staves, ℔ M.		
W. O. Bbl.	00 00 @	0 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00 @	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 @	00 00
Timber, ℔ M.		
Shipping	00 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime	8 00 @	11 50
do. inferior to ordinary	6 00 @	7 25
Tallow, ℔ lb.	11 @	12

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 70
Rosin and Tar, do.	.55	a	65
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	90
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	25
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	2 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	8
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	.6	a	6
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	12 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.55	a	65
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	.8	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			25
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.70		75
Spirits Turpentine, do.	1 00	a	1 10
Lumber, per M.	13 00	a	14 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	.00	a	12
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	.12	a	14

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1854.

Turpentine.—This article ruled steady at last week's quotations up to Monday last, when the price advanced 5 cents; since then the sales have been steady at $4 30 for yellow dip, $3 44 for virgin, and $2 35 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. Nearly or quite all of last year's crop of Turpentine having been brought to market, the receipts are now light, and the larger portion is of the hard article. Receipts for the week ended this morning foot up 4,161 bbls., which have been sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday	373	$1 25	$3 40	$2 35
Friday	135			2 35
Saturday	440	4 25	3 40	2 35
Monday	1,700	4 25@1 30	3 40@3 44	2 35
Wednesday	1,471	4 30	3 44	2 35@2 40
Thursday	42	4 30	3 44	2 35

This morning a small parcel sold at latter figures, at which we quote the market firm, with a fair demand from shippers and distillers.

Spirits Turpentine.—Since Thursday last Spirits Turpentine has ruled steady at our quotations of that day, and the transactions have been light, reaching only 1,571 barrels. The stock now on market for sale is light, being only about 1,000 bbls, nearly all of which is held at 63@65 cents ℔ gallon. The market this morning appears rather dull, and few or no buyers at 62 cents. The sales for the week are as follows:

Thursday	134 bbls.	at 62 cents ℔ gallon.
Friday	37 "	62 " "
Saturday	100 "	on private terms.
Tuesday	900 "	62 cents ℔ gallon.
Wednesday	200 "	62 " "
Thursday	200 "	62 " "

Rosin—The transactions in Rosin this week have been light, and are only 2,750 bbls. Common and No. 2, as follows: Thursday, 600 bbls. Common at $1 10 for large bbls.; Friday, 700 do. No. 2 at $1 20@$1 37½, as in quality; and Monday, 1,450 do. Common at $1 10 for large size bbls.—There is a fair supply of Common on market, which is held at $1@$1 10, as to size of bbls, but buyers generally are unwilling to operate at these prices, in consequence of the high rates of freight. In No. 1 we know of no transactions.

Tar—Is in good enquiry, and the price since last review has advanced 20 @ 22½ cents ℔ bbl. The arrivals for the week reach about 2,350 bbls., all of which has been sold at $2 35, $2 40, $2 50 @ 2 52½ ℔ bbl.; last sale this morning at highest figure. A lot of —— bbls., in shipping order, sold yesterday at $2 70 ℔ bbl., from yard.

Beef Cattle—One or two small droves have been brought in this week and sold at 8 cents ℔ lb. The supply in butcher's hands is light.

Cotton—Has ruled firm since our review of Thursday last, and the receipts have been light. We note sales of only about 70 bales at 8¾, 9, 9¼ @ 9½ cents ℔ lb., for middling to middling fair. There is a fair demand for the article, and it sells readily at our figures, as in quality.

Corn Meal—Receipts for the week have been light. The supply in store is light, and the price remains as last week reported—$1 @ $1 10 ℔ bushel.

Coffee—There is a fair supply of all descriptions in store, and prices are without change. See table.

Empty Barrels—The supply of Spirits Turpentine barrels now in market is rather light, and the price has advanced 25 @ 50 cents. Sales have been made at $2 25 @ $2 50 each for second hand.

Flour—The prices of Northern brands continue as last reported, with a fair supply, and light demand. Our quotations are for store rates, as in quantity and quality. In Fayetteville brands we note a rather dull feeling, and little or no demand. Small sales from store and wharf since our last review at $7 75 ℔ bbl. for superfine; fair supply on market.

Feathers—Are in light supply, and in without change in price. Last sales from store at 55 cents ℔ lb.

Grain—In Corn we note only one cargo as received this week, (1,650 bushels,) which sold on Monday last at 85 cents ℔ bushel, from vessel. There is a full supply in dealer's hands, with a moderate demand from consumers.——Oats—None arrived this week. Our quotations are for store rates.——Beans—A small parcel White Beans was brought in a few days since, and sold at $1 25 ℔ bushel.——Peas—The stock of Cow Peas in store is very light, and only small lots come in. We note a sale on Saturday at $1 ℔ bushel, from store; in good enquiry. Ground Peas arrive slowly, and appear to be in rather better demand. Some few lots extra quality have brought $1 05 ℔ bushel. Sales of the week have been at prices ranging from 85 cents to $1 05 ℔ bushel.

Rice—In *clean* we note only small sales from store at 4½ @ 4¾ cents ℔ lb.; in good supply. In the *rough* article we note a sale during the early part of the week of 1900 bushels at $1 20 ℔ bushel; generally held at $1 20 @ $1 25, but no buyers at either of these figures.

Hay—Received this week 700 bales North River Hay, of which 300 sold on Monday at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs., cash and 90 days; 150 do. (sold to arrive) at $1 37½; balance stored, and retailing at $1 40. The supply of Eastern make is light, and a cargo would sell quick. Our figures in table are for retail rates.

Lime—In the absence of receipts, the supply of Lime has been nearly all worked off, and but very little is now in store. Retails at $1 50 ℔ cask.

Lumber—River—About ten rafts have been sold this week at $7 50 for scantling, $8 50 for wide boards, and $12, $12 50 @ 13 ℔ M for flooring boards, as in quality.

Molasses—Two cargoes (550 hhds.) arrived from Cuba since last review, 300 hhds. sold at 21@22 cents ℔ gallon, and 250 do. on private terms—none in first hands. Sells from wharf at 21@22 cents ℔ gallon, in lots to suit.

Provisions.—In N. C Bacon we note no change in price. There is a fair supply in store, and a moderate demand for the article. Sales during the week at 9½ @ 10 cents for hog round, and 12 @ 12½ cents ℔ lb for hams, from wagons and store. Of *Western* cured there is a full supply in dealers' hands, and sales dull at quotations. See table for store rates, as in quantity and quality. Lard.—N. C. make arrives pretty freely, and is in limited demand. Sales at 10c. ℔ lb in kegs and bbls., and dull at this figure. Pork.—Some small parcels *fresh* Pork have come in this week, and sold at 7 @ 8 cents ℔ lb. See table for store rates of Northern Mess.

Potatoes—Sweet potatoes come in slowly, and sell readily at 80 @ 90 cents ℔ bushel. The supply of Irish potatoes in market is light, and not sufficient for the demand. Sales from store at $4 @ $4 50 ℔ bbl.

Poultry.—Market is very poorly supplied, and prices rule high. See table.

Shingles.—Come in slowly, and we note small sales, Common at $2 50 ℔ M. No sales of contract that we hear of.

Timber.—Is in fair demand, and the sales of the week reach fully 40 @ 45 rafts, at prices, ranging within classified figures. See table.

Freights.—We advance our rates a shade on rosin to New York, and on naval stores and lumber to Boston. There is a large quantity of produce here for shipment; vessels are very scarce, and much wanted. See table for rates paid coastwise.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF WILMINGTON,
For the year ending 31st December, 1853.
[*Compiled from the Weekly reports of the Daily Journal.*]

	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	113,717	1,457	115,174
Do. do. boxes or cans, to California	100	....	....
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.	51,828	21,454	73,282
Rosin, bbls.	369,770	10,689	380,459
Tar, bbls.	21,609	4,521	26,130
Pitch, bbls.	5,919	1,904	7,823
Pine, or Rosin Oil, bbls.	463	20	483
Timber, P. P., feet	1,030,444	85,154	1,115,798
Lumber, P. P. "	25,646,792	12,511,158	38,157,950
Pea Nuts, or Ground Peas, bushel	69,624	87	69,811
Paper, news, bundles	2,120	....	....
Corn, bushels	1,709	1,250	2,950
Flour, bbls.	1,349	86	1,485
Wheat, bushels	302	....	....
Cotton, bales	7,515	....	....
Do. Sheeting, bales	2,320	....	....
Do. Yarns, "	2,581	....	....
Do. Warp, "	122	....	....
Do. Waste, "	317	....	....
Wool, bales	182	....	....
Shooks, hhds.	....	200	....
Varnish, bbls.	....	23	....
Treenails	....	5,500	....
Laths	....	13,500	....
Staves, M.	....	154,782	....
Rice, casks	1,724	252½	1,976½
Do. Rough, bushels	102,917	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS—COASTWISE.

Dried fruit, 67 hhds., 972 bbls., 159 boxes, 181 bags.	Old Iron, tons, 993.
Fur, 10 boxes, 1 hhd., 2 bales.	" 8 hhds., 3 tierces, 12 bbls.
Hides, 711, and 236 bundles.	Varnish, bbls., 6.
Sheep-skins, bundles, 43.	Molasses, hhds., 85.
Rags, bales, 72.	Brandy, bbls., 12; pipes, 5½.
Tobacco, hhds., 7; boxes, 286.	Eggs, bbls., 2.
Leather, sides, 154; bundles, 55.	Coal, bbls., 12.
Feathers, bags, 6.	Tallow, bbls., 9.
Wax, hhds., 20; casks, 7; bags, 17; bbls. 75; boxes, 33.	Old Copper, 7 hhds., 1 box.
Bacon, hhds., 6.	Reeds, bundles, 173.
Copper Ore, bbls. 1,216; boxes, 36.	Batts, bales, 15.
Pipes, 21 boxes, 3 casks, 4 bbls.	Mdze., 347 boxes, 2 bales, 21 bbls., 10 hhds.
	Sugar, hhds., 7; boxes, 491.
	Wood, pine, cords, 20.
	Nails, kegs, 37.
	Tea, chests, 1.
	Fish, bbls., 64.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 13.—Bacon—10@11; Beeswax, 25@00; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 14@00, St. Domingo, 00@00; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9@9¼—prime 8¾@9—Fair 8¾@8¾; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $6 75@6 90—Fine $6 50@6 65—scratched $6 25@6 40; Grain—Corn $1 10@0 00; Wheat $1 10@0 00; Oats 60@00; Peas $1 00@0 00; Rye $1 00 @1 10; Hides—dry 9@10—green 3@4; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 26@27—New Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2.

Bacon sells readily at quotations. Cotton—Sales made this morning at 9 cents. The market from the middle of the week up to Saturday was quite animated. The news from Europe on that day put a stop to the good feeling, and left it without much animation. Flour—We reduce our quotation. But few sales this morning. Buyers not willing to come up nor sellers to come down. Turpentine $3 70. Spirits 55.—*Obs.*

BOSTON, March, 11th.—Naval Stores. The transactions in Spirits Turpentine have been to a moderate extent at 71 cents ℔ gal. cash. Rosin continues in good demand. Sales of 3 @ 400 bbls. common for export at $2 12½, 250 bbls No. 2 at $2 25; 150 bbls. good do. at $2 50; and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $4 37½ ℔ bbl, 6 mos. Tar is very scarce and firm. Sales of North County and Wilmington at $3 37½ @ $3 62½ ℔ bbl., cash and 6 mos. In Pitch the sales have been confined to small lots of Northern at $2 25, cash.

Rice.—The market has been quiet for this article. Sales of fair and good Southern at 4¾ @ 5 cents, and fresh beat East Boston at 5 cents, 6 mos. By auction, 30 casks good at $4 60 ℔ 100 lb cash.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton is firmer to-day, but the sales are small, reaching only 700 bales, of which exporters took 400 and the regular trade 300 bales. The official report of the week, as issued by the brokers, is as follows:—Sales 11,500 bales, of which exporters took 4,000 and the regular trade 3,500 bales. The quotations are, Middling Uplands 9¾ cts., Middling Orleans 10¾ cts; Fair Uplands 11¾ cts., Fair Orleans 12¼ cts. Coffee—Sales of 550 bags Rio at 12¼ cents. Flour—Sales of 7,000 bbls at $7 87 for State and $8 12 for Ohio; sales 1,000 bbls Southern at 8 12 @ $8 37. Wheat—Sales of 16,000 bushels Southern white at $1 90. Corn—Sales of 50,000 bushels at 83 @ 85½ cts., closing heavy. Pork—Sales of 300 bbls. at $15 50 for Mess and $13 25 for Prime. Beef—Sales of 400 bbls Mess at $14. Lard—Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 10½ cts. Sugar—Sales of 1,300 hhds Orleans at 4½c. Molasses—Sales of 550 bbls. Orleans at 28 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 13.—Breadstuffs are dull.—Flour—Demand moderate; small sales of shipping brands at $7 81 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Wheat scarce—Sales of 4,000 bushels red at $1 78, white 1 84 @ $1-

NEW YORK, March, 11th.—(3 previous days.)—Naval Stores. Turpentine is quiet at our notations, the scarcity of Freight room tending to check operations—the receipts, however, are small, and the stock light. Spirits Turpentine continues inactive, and some decline has been submitted to—stock 3500 @ 4000 bbls. in receivers hands. Rosin is in moderate demand, and Tar is quiet. The sales are 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 68 cents, 30 @ 60 days, and 67 @ 68, cash, with retail lots at 68 @ 69, cash; 1300 Wilmington Common Rosin, 310 lb, $1 80 @ 1 85, in yard and delivered; 500 North County, $1 77½, delivered; and 1000 No. 1 and White, $2 @ $4 50 ℔ 280 lb, including 150 Opaque at $2 50 ℔ bbl.—Medium qualities are dull, and sell only in small lots as wanted for consumption.

Rice.—There is a better feeling in the market, with rather more firmness on the part of holders, but prices have not varied. The sales of the week are about 1200 tcs. at $4 31¼ @ $4 75, cash.

HAVANA, March, 4th.—Sugar, dull, owing to the scarcity of vessels.

White, inferior to florete	7¼@9 rs
Yellows do	5½@7 rs
Browns Nos. 11 and 12	5¼@5½rs
Cucuruchos, Nos. 8 and 10	4½@5 rs

In Muscovadoes pretty extensive operations have been made at Martanzas for the United States and the article rules there at from 5¾@5 rials for inferior to prime.

Molasses—Sales have been made in the harbor at 2¼ rials per keg of 5½ gallons alongside, and on the coast at 2 to 2½ rials. Holders are firm at that price.

Rice.—13¾ rials.

Flour.—$20½ to $21. Of Pitch Pine a cargo, per bark *Como* from Charleston, sold at 33¾. Sugar box shooks, sales at $2 and in demand. Sugar hhd shooks $2½, dull. Molasses do. do. $2½ to $2¾. Empty hhds, sales at $4, in great demand. Hoops long $50 to $60 and short $45 to $50 per mille feet.

VISIT HARRISON'S VS. WHITEHURST'S
WILMINGTON GALLERY.

WHAT treasures of art does this little room contain?—Whichever way you turn, some immortal creation greets your eye. Here you can linger profitably for hours, contemplating the noblest of *God's* creation—man; here converse silently with the living and the dead, until the withered arm of memory seems again restored and strengthened, and reaches forth its hand to greet those with whom we were once intimately associated, but now inhabit the gloomy prison house of forgetfulness. Who would die without leaving so desirable a token of remembrance behind?

Here beauty, with its diversity of expression and features, glows forth from the plate with rapturous divinity, and fascinates the eye, until the heart worships them, not like the inimitable *virginly* Angels, the sainted *Madonna*, or the blue-bearded *Magdalene*, but as the unapproachable Daguerreotypes of relatives and friends, made by Harrison.

☞ Visit his Gallery whether you wish one of his unequalled pictures or not. Mr. H. is acknowledged to be the best Daguerreotypist in the State. A VISITOR.

Nov. 29th, 1853 73-tf

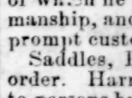
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

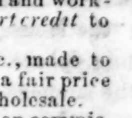
JAMES F. GILLESPIE,
GEORGE S. GILLESPIE.

Wilmington,, Nov. 4th, 1853 (Com. copy.) 53-tf—10-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,



AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY

J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,—Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, having been induced by the solicitation of numerous friends, to locate themselves in this city, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, to their assortment of Upholstery goods and Paper Hangings, consisting in part of the following articles:

Paper Hangings, Borders and Fire Screens.
Curtain Delanes, Damasks and Lace Curtains.
Curtain Cornices, Bands, Pins and Loops.
Gimps, Cords and Tassels, Shades and Blinds.
Hair, Cotton and Shuck Mattresses, &c., &c.

Persons wishing their Houses neatly Papered, Curtained or Carpeted, or any other work done in our line, will please call at J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO'S., Corner of Market and 3rd Streets, under the Carolina Hotel, and they will try and give satisfaction in all work done by them.

Feb. 22.—1t&to J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. LOVET PEACOCK has become a partner in our Firm, and, from this date, the business will be conducted under the name and style of MURRAY, GRANT & CO.

E. MURRAY,
R. H. GRANT.

Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1854 150-1m—26-1m

20 TUBS, 10 Furkins Butter, now landing from the Schr. Gulf Stream, and for sale by.

March 7th. W. M. SHERWOOD, & Co.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Harbor Defence.

It is remarkable to what an extent the operation of natural causes may contribute to render valueless the works constructed for the protection of harbors or rivers, a striking example of which fact is afforded in the case of the Cape Fear River at its mouth. The fortifications built for the protection of the entrance and which might have been fully efficient at the time when projected, have since been, to a very great degree, depreciated by the breaking out of New Inlet, at a point above and distant from their location. To all intents and purposes Wilmington and its commerce is totally without defence since it is evident that the forts on Oak Island could offer no impediment to hostile vessels of war, who might choose to enter at the Inlet several miles distant; and the construction of the necessary works at that point would entail an expense for exceeding that required to close up the New Inlet altogether.

In similar cases we understand that this course has been recommended by the Engineer Department, and in more than one actually carried out with the best results, having evidently had the effect of protecting the harbor much more efficiently than any fortifications could have done, while at the same time the incidental benefit to the navigation has been great and decided.

These considerations are certainly well worthy of attention, and we have reason to believe that they have been brought to the notice of the Engineer department, and that the closing of New Inlet is regarded as the most efficient and easily available method that can be adopted for the strengthening of the harbor, under existing circumstances. That it would fully answer the purpose we believe there can be no question, nor is there any doubt but that it would answer more fully than any other plan could. If we are not very much misinformed, indeedf the estimated cost of works at Federal Point would very considerably exceed that of closing up the passage at that point altogether, while at the same time the latter would contribute a main part to the chain of works necessary to the restoration of the former depth of wateron the main bar.

It is certainly a strong, if not an unanswerable argument in favour of the appropriation, for carrying on the projected works for the improvement of our bar, that they will obviate the necessity for military works of much more expensive character; and which, unless the improvements shall be constructed, will be, and indeed are now, imperatively demanded for the protection of the river under the present position of affairs.

This is no mere theory or notion of ours, but is in accordance with the highest scientific and practical authority. At the earliest possible moment we shall endeavour to obtain the proper data in facts, figures, and reliable estimates, and lay them before our readers. We feel confident that they will fully bear us out in all and more than all we have said. Of this, we are certain having already sufficient definite information upon the subject to place it beyond the reach of doubt.

The Nebraska Bill at the North.

Previous to the publication of our communication of the 2nd, the event predicted in it, namely—the passage through the Senate of the Kanzas and Nebraska Territorial Bills had taken place, by a vote sufficiently decided to have taken even its most sanguine friends by surprise. For days past, noses had been counted and its passage and even its majority in the Senate were fixed facts. We have deprecated any attempt to make a party matter out of this affair, as between Southern men, and we deprecate such attempt now as strongly and as much as ever, but we cannot pretend blindness to the strange spectacle which the Northern vote presents. Not a single Northern Whig Senator voted for the bill—not one. The division line is drawn and not one individual dares to pass it. The northern whig party has seperated itself totally and *en masse* from the south—with the Southern Senators they neither have nor pretend to any affinities. Such a state of things must have struck even the strongest whig partizan as being something ominous; and it *is* ominous in more than a party sense. It is painful to see one of the great political parties of the country so severed by a geographical line. Its nationality now appears to be wholly gone and its power for good as a bond of union between fellow-partizans residing in different sections is at an end.

On the other hand, the record of Democratic votes is a something of a more cheering character. It is the bright and steady light of nationality, illuminating the dark waves of sectional strife and animosity. It points the way to a haven of rest and peace under the protection of the constitution. It is cheering to the heart of the true patriot, by whatever party name he may have called himself, to know that one great national organization yet retains sufficient vitality to set at defiance the dictation of faction and the impulses of sectional animosity.

Nor must the courage and high-mindedness of the 14 Northern Democratic Senators whose names appear recorded for the bill be underrated. They will have a most powerful tide of opposition to stem at home. They will have popular clamor—the appeals of the pulpit, and if we can judge any thing from observation, the instinctive prejudices of the great body of the northern people to contend against, for we do candidly think that at the present time the majority of the people of the North are strongly anti-Nebraska—the very great majority, indeed. It is only by the result of a process of reasoning, that the Northern mind can begin to regard the Nebraska bill favorably. It will be brought round, but it will be after a hard fight. It is only among Democrats at the North that any such reasoning is used at all. The vote in the Senate is a pretty fair index of the position of the parties throughout.

In the House there will no doubt be a long and exciting debate, which may terminate any time during the summer, in the passage of the bill—which *will* pass—at least, we are mightly mistaken if it does not, but by no such overwhelming vote as in the Senate, and the northern vote upon it will be, as in the Senate, almost a partizan one. Few if any northern whig members will vote for it. It will owe its passage to the Union of the South and the assistance of the Northern Democrats.

It is all the veriest flummery and nonsence to pretend that the administration is not fully reliable upon this matter and all others, where the equal rights of all sections under the constitution are involved.—People know better at Washington. They know that the administration is fully relied upon by the whole Southern Democratic delegation in both Houses.

☞ The President of the Seamen's Friend Society, E. D. Ellis, Esq., acknowledges the receipt of the following note, accompanied with the money:

"The enclosed ten dollars I send a donation to aid in building the Sailor's Home in Wilmington. Long, too long neglected!"

The War in Europe—Critical Position of Affairs.

Naturally, the sympathies of the people of this country are with the alliance of the "Western powers" against Russia; and yet, strangely enough, it is from that same alliance that we have every thing to fear, while from Russia we can have nothing to dread. As a military power with little commerce or Navy, Russia has no rivalry with the United States, and consequently very little jealousy of her progress; whereas, with England and France the case is different. They *are* jealous of the rapid growth of the United States; they desire to restrain her development; they are even now intervening in Cuba and at other points in this hemisphere in a manner irritating and offensive to this country. Circumstances alone have interfered to prevent their attempting to dictate terms and regulate the balance of power on this continent, as they are trying to do in Europe. But suppose this Russian affair disposed of, and England and France united and having at their disposal the gigantic armaments which have been mustered to oppose the Russians; what then? How long before we should see them, by virtue of their guns, dispcsing of Cuba and such like in the most summary manner? In fact, regulating things in a general way; and what damage might we not suffer before we would be in a condition to vindicate our real strength and character?

It is decidedly to be hoped that France and England may drub Russia very severely, and get most comfortably thrashed themselves in the progress of the operation—that they may finally get spoils and fight over the division thereof, so that they may have enough to do if they attend to their business at home. A good stout war, and a fall out all round, would be the best guaranties for peace here, and with it the peaceful progress of the country to her "manifest destiny."

Things have advanced to such a point in Europe that it seems almost impossible to conceive how a great war can be avoided; and we must acknowledge that, from the reasons already stated, we are by no means anxious that it should be avoided. A little depletion will be absolutely necessary to keep the "Western powers" from trying their united hands (what a strange union!) at intervention in the Western hemisphere, and an interference with our little arrangements in this quarter of the world.

The Gardner Affair.

Second and only second to the Nebraska affair, because of less permanent interest, and more of nine day's wonder, we have found the conviction and suicide of Dr. Gardner the topic of conversation in public places; and, wherever men were gathered together, the question seemed to be—will Mr. Corwin now disgorge those ninety thousand dollars he got out of the spoils as counsel? Will the other counsel of Gardner fork over the money they got from him and which is decided, by the verdict of a jury to have been the wages of fraud and perjury on his (Gardner's) part? How will this end? Will there be an investigation? Such and such like are the questions and speculations to which this appaling tragedy gives rise, and we must say that for our own part we think the whole affair and the conduct of all parties concerned demand a rigid and most searching judicial investigation. The public opinion of the country does not regard Dr. Gardner as the only or even the principal party to this stupendous and complicated scheme of fraud and deception. Others were large sharers in the benefits,—let it be seen whether they are not also liable to the responsibilities of the transaction. It they are innocent, and we trust they are, their character demands this vindication. If they are not innocent, public justice requires that all should alike be brought to her bar, and suffer the penalty of her outraged law. By all means let the thing be sifted to the bottom—let justice be done if the skies should fall.

☞ Henry Howard and Asa H. Park, arrested on the 28th ult., were brought before Justice Cowan last Friday, for further investigation into the crime with which they stood charged—that of highway robbery. The State failing to convict on this Count, the prisoners were committed to Jail in default of $2,000 bail each—on the charge of larceny—to await a final trial before our next Superior Court. We learn that the evidence against one of the prisoners is positive.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 9th, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. The political news is interesting, but exhibits no decided change in the attitude of the powers, who are insensibly nearing the brink of war. England and France continue their preparations on the most extended scale. It was reported that a manifesto would be issued by France and England in a few days which would be equal to a formal declaration of war. It was also stated that a final announcement had been sent to the Czar, fixing the time when he must evacuate the principalities.

The Greek population of many portions of European Turkey are in open rebelion and the government of the Kingdom of Greece is either too powerless or too apathetic to prevent its subjects taking part in the disturbances in the Turkish Territories.

It is officially announced that Smith O'Brien is to be pardoned.

The British Court has yielded in the clothes question and Mr. Buchanan can wear what he pleases.

The Turks and Russians were preparing for a great and decisive battle on the Danube which would take place as soon as the roads permitted.

See markets under Commercial head.

CONGRESS.—The Homestead bill, giving to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands, passed the House of Representatives on the 6th inst. The bill was taken up in the Senate on the 7th, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Union says that its friends in the Senate are sanguine it will pass that body.

The bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union, for the benefit of indigent insane persons, passed the Senate on the 7th—yeas 25; nays 12.

THE MAIL TO WILMINGTON.—At last, after long complaints, a proper schedule for the Warsaw route has been sent on from the Department. The mail is to leave here every day except Saturday at 6 P. M., arrive at Warsaw at 5 A. M. Leave Warsaw every day except Saturday, at 6 P. M., arrive here at 5 A. M. This will enable the merchants of this place to get answers to their letters to Wilmington in 36 hours, instead of about 4 days, as heretofore. Thus, a letter leaving here this evening at 6, will reach Wilmington at 9 to-morrow morning. After five hours the reply will leave Wilmington at 2 P. M. and arrive here next morning at 5. This arrangemet will go into effect on Sunday evening next.

Fayetteville Obs., 10th inst.

The Treasurer of Mississippi in a report to the Legislature, states that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January was $204,524.02, all of which, however, with the exception of $179.31, belonged to varoius trusts controlled by the State. In order to meet the current drafts on the State Treasuay, the Treasurer suggests that the trust funds be used, to be reimbursed when future taxes are collected. He also proposes a change in the mode of taxing slaves—not, as heretofore, a per capita tax, but an ad valorem tax of one-twentieth of one per cent., which would yield $125,000.

SINGULAR.—The Legislature of Texas numbers 123 members, and it is very singular fact that there is not a Smith or a Jones in it, and only one Brown.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Brunswick was held at the house of Owen D. Holmes, Esq., in Smithville. on Monday evening, March 6th, 1854.

On motion of Joseph S. Bryan. R. W. Rutland. Esq., was called to the Chair, and John W. Galloway, Esq, requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. W. G. Curtis, John Mercer, and J. W. Galloway, were, on motion of Rufus Galloway, appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting.

After a short absence, the committee reported, through their Chairman, Dr. Curtis, the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Convention at Raleigh on the 19th day of April next, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint eighteen delegates to represent the Democracy of Brunswick in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have no preference among the many worthy and able gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, but will give a cordial and hearty support to the nominee of the Convention.

Resolved, That our present Governor, David S. Reid, has discharged the duties of his office in a manner highly satisfactory to the people of North Carolina, and, in his retirement from the Executive Chair, will carry with him their lasting and heartfelt gratitude.

Resolved, That the present Executive of the United States has fully come up to the broad, national ground laid down by the Baltimore Convention, and therefore meets our unqualified approbation, and shall continue to receive our warm and hearty support.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz:—Col. Gaston Meares, Wm. A. Robbins, Joseph L. Bryan, J. D. Taylor, James Biggs, Jacob Evans, Owen D. Holmes, W. G Curtis, Rufus Galloway, Thomas Galloway, John Mercer. Gabriel Holmes, Johnson Bryant, U. W. Rourk, Samuel Bell, John G. Grissett, Daniel K. Bennett and John Phelps.

Forney George, Esq., being called upon to address the meeting, responded in a brief but eloquent and appropriate speech.

On motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, requesting their publication; and that the other Democratic papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. RUTLAND, Chm'n.

J. W. GALLOWAY, Sec'y.

Latest by the Steamer Atlantic.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following are the latest European advices received by the Atlantic:

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Authentic advices from St. Petersburg state that another warlike manifesto had been issued, levying nine men per thousand till April 15th.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 19th.—The last accounts from Constantinople state that the Russian fleet had bombarded Batun, but withdrew without effecting much.

The Russians bombarded Ruschtschuk, (a fortified town on the Danube, opposite Guirgero) on the 10th. The Turks were taken by surprise, and had one of their steamers much damaged and six small vessels rendered unserviceable. This affair gave rise to the report of the destruction of six Turkish ships of war.

PARIS, Feb. 20, P. M.—The crowd of the Bourse to-day was immense, and the funds of all kinds gave way. The three's declined 2 frcs. five centimes, and the four and halves 2 frcs. 45c.

Carroll Spence, the U. S Minister, arrived at Constantinople on the 2d, in the Saranac. On the same evening the Hungarian and Italian emigrants gave him a serenade. The Saranac and Levant were shortly to go on a cruise in the Black Sea, for which the Sultan had already granted a firman.

Intelligence was received in London that two Russian frigates were cruising off Madeira.

All the Turkish consuls in Russia have been obliged to give up the exequatur granted to them.—Turkish subjects had been placed under the protection of Austrian agents.

A letter from Paris states that the reply of the Czar to Napoleon's letter is long and argumentative, but at the same time couched in such personally offensive terms to Napoleon that it has been decided not to publish it.

Letters from Constantinople state that a legion of Jews had been formed and placed at the disposal of the Czar.

ENGLAND.—Besides the steamers before reported as having been chartered by the government to transport troops, 40 or 50 merchant ships, it is reported, have also been taken up, and it is said that the government have it in contemplation to charter the steamer Great Britain also. There is no scarcity of ships, and more are offered than are at present needed.

Every effort is being made to recruit the navy, and naval pensioners have been re-enrolled, and enlistments are going on with spirit at all the ports. It has been suggested that all private yachts, from the Queen's downward, should be laid up this year, and their crews be sent into the navy.

The Queen had issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms, amunition and marine engines, or parts thereof. On an explanation in Parliament, the Government stated that machinery will be allowed to be sent to friendly nations.

RUSSIA.—The Patriarch of Moscow had issued an address to the Sixth corps, on leaving for the Danube, of which the following is a translation:

"Children of the Czar, our father, and of Russia, our mother! our brothers of the army! the Czar, the country and Christianity call upon you. The prayers of the church and the country accompany you.—Russia is again provoked by an enemy who was vanquished under Catherine II, under Alexander I, and under Nicholas I. Already have your brothers revived the old habit of beating him by land and by sea.

"If it be decreed by Providence that you are to see the enemy in front of you, recollect, that you are fighting for the most pious of Czars, for your dear country, for the holy church, against the persecutors of christianity, against the profaners of the holy and venerated cities, which have seen the birth, the passion and resurrection of Christ. Now, if ever, victory, glory, benediction and eternal benediction are due to those who give their life for their faith in God, for their faith to their Czar and their country. "By faith you will gain victory." (Hebrews, chap. ii, 13.) You, likewise, will conquer by faith. We bid you farewell, with our prayers and with the symbol of our faith. Carry with you and recollect the warlike and victorious speech of the Czar Prophet, David: "Salvation and glory is in God." (Psalm 41st.)"

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal, who signs himself "A Mountain Democrat," recommends Dr. Columbus Mills, for nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor. We have expressed a preference for no one of the many prominent men spoken of in connection with the nomination, nor did the Democratic meeting of Warren conceive it proper to express a choice, being determined to support the nominee, whoever he may be. It is our belief that Dr. Mills will be entirely acceptable, should the Convention nominate him; and that he would receive a warm and cordial support from the entire Democracy of this section of the State.

We are glad to see the manifestations of harmonious feeling, visible in every part of the State in the Democratic party. Lofty calculations have been made upon dissentions among us; indeed, almost the only hope of success indulged by our opponents has been based on the probability, as some viewed it, of a kicking up among the Democrats in some portions of the State. The hope is fallacious and those who may have indulged it is doomed to suffer disappointment. We have never seen a brighter prospect for entire unanimity in any party than that shown by the Democratic party of this State at the present time.

Warrenton News.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the week ending March 4, 1854.

Loan of 1842	$55,325
" 1846	40,400
" 1847	138,300
" 1848	38,500
Texan indemnity	8,000
	280,525

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal mentions that Anthracite Coal of excellent quality has been discovered in Blount county, on or near the line of the Rabun Gap Railroad. Also, that further discoveries of Copper have been made in Knox county.

Harper and Brothers were among the losers by the fire in Spruce street, New York, on Sunday morning. Since the destruction of their establishment they have had considerable of their work done by Mr. S. W. Benedict, the publisher, and about $15,000 worth of their materials being on Mr. B's premises at the time of the fire, was consumed.

From the Washington Union.

An Analysis of the Senatorial Vote on the Nebraska Bill.

In glancing over the vote of the Senate on the bill to establish territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, we are forcibly impressed by the contrast exhibited in the nationality of the democratic and whig parties. For the purpose of presenting it clearly to the eye of the reader, we make the following analysis:

FOR THE BILL. *Southern Democrats.*	FOR THE BILL. *Southern Whigs.*
Adams, of Miss.	Badger, of N. C.
Atchison, of Mo.	Benjamin, of La.
Bayard, of Del.	Dawson, of Ga.
Brown, of Miss.	Dixon, of Ky.
Butler, of S. C.	Geyer, of Mo.
Clay, of Ala.	Jones, of Tenn.
Evans, of S. C.	Morton, of Fla.
Fitzpatrick, of Ala.	Pratt, of Md.
Hunter, of Va.	Thompson, of Ky.—9.
Johnson, of Ark.	
Mason, of Va.	
Rusk, of Texas.	
Sebastian, of Ark.	
Slidell, of La.—14.	

FOR THE BILL. *Northern Democrats.*	FOR THE BILL. *Northern Whigs.*
Brodhead, of Penn.	☞ 0000!
Cass, of Mich.	
Dodge, of Iowa.	
Douglass, of Ill.	
Gwin, of Cal.	
Jones, of Iowa.	
Norris, of N. H.	
Pettit, of Ind.	
Shields, of Ill.	
Stuart, of Mich.	
Thomson, of N. J.	
Toucey, of Conn.	
Weller, of Cal.	
Williams, of N. H.—14.	

AGAINST THE BILL. *Southern Democrats.*	AGAINST THE BILL. *Southern Whigs.*
Sam Houston, of Texas.	John Bell, of Tenn.

AGAINST THE BILL. *Northern Democrats.*	AGAINST THE BILL. *Northern Whigs.*
Dodge, of Wis.	Fessenden, of Me.
Hamlin, of Me.	Fish, of N. Y.
James, of R. I.	Foot, of Vt.
Walker, of Wis.	Seward, of N. Y.
	Smith, of Conn.
	Wade, of Ohio.

AGAINST THE BILL.
Abolitionists.

Chase, of Ohio,
Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Nine Senators were not present when the vote was taken. It is understood that they would have voted as follows:

FOR THE BILL. *Democrats.*	FOR THE BILL. *Whigs.*	AGAINST THE BILL.
Bright, of Ind.	Clayton, of Del.	Everett, of Mass.
Wright, of N. J.	Pearce, of Md.	Cooper, of Penn.
Mallory, of Fla.	Toombs, of Ga.	

President Pierce's Administration a Rod of Terror to Evil Doers.

In our paper of yesterday we noticed, in this connexion, the stupendous fraud upon the treasury which has so long engaged public attention, and at last been brought to so tragic an end. Numerous other cases occurred in which the vigilance of the officers of the government has brought the guilty parties to condign punishment. They have so far escaped general notice, owing to the overshadowing influence on the public mind of the one above alluded to. One of these deserves special attention, because of the social and official position of its perpetrators. We allude to the case recently brought to light in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which the facts are understood to be briefly these:

A trivial circumstance which occurred some months since induced a slight feeling of distrust as to the genuineness of a certain pension claim which had been admitted a number of years ago. The matter was quietly but thoroughly sifted, and it was discovered that it and some twelve or fourteen other similar claims had been established years since by perjury and forgery, and been regularly paid to the present time, and that between forty and fifty thousand dollars had thereby been abstracted from the public treasury. The proof against the persons suspected was deemed conclusive. The respectability of the parties induced strenuous efforts on the part of their friends to persuade the government to abandon the prosecution. Application for this purpose was first made to the Commissioner of Pensions, then to the Secretary of the Interior, and finally to the President of the United States, but without avail. She stern answer was, that the public weal demanded that the parties should be brought to justice, and that no considerations of *sympathy* merely would be allowed to impede the due execution of the law. The parties were accordingly arrested, but released by the State judge on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail in the sum of $7,000 each. Finding the intercession of friends unavailing, two of the parties, Gen. Ford and Judge Vondersmith, forfeited their recognize and have fled the country. This fact as fully establishes the guilt of the parties as though a verdict had been found against them by a jury of their own selection; and we doubt not whether a better moral effect is not hereby produced; for, as it is, they will ever be remembered by the community in which they lived as objects of contempt and disgust, unmitigated by any of that feeling of sympathy and commiseration which incarceration within the walls of a prison, however justly imposed, invariably begets in the human heart.

These frauds were ingeniously contrived and executed, but not the less skilfully detected and exposed; and their results convey lessons which it were well the wrong doer should heed. They show, also, that under a virtuous and just administration, fraud, however artfully conceived and accomplished, will be ferreted out by efficient and vigilant public officers, and be exposed and punished without respect to the rank, position, or respectability of the perpetrators.

Washington Union.

It is a startling fact that there are 10,000 vagrant children in the city of New York;—that in eleven wards over 3,000 children, of whom 2,000 are girls, between eight and sixteen years old, are regularly trained to theft;—that out of 16,000 criminals, arrested during the past year, one-fourth were under 21, and 800 under 15 years of age.

The British brig of war Linnet has captured two slavers on the coast of Africa. The captain reports that the slave trade is as active as ever, if not increasing.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening, the 9th instant, by John Cowan, Esq., Mr. ENOCH DENNING, to Miss FRANCIS BATTLE.

In Raleigh, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of the North Carolina Standard, to Miss Louisa V., daughter of the late Robert Harrison, Esq.

DIED,

In Dundee, County Beauharnois, Canada East, MARY McRAE, widow of the late Duncan McRae, a native of Ardintoul, Kintail, Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 100 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 9—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr Samuel Cook, Cook, from Boston, with ice, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

10—Brig Boston, Fish, from Salem, Mass., to Adams, Bro. & Co.

March 10.—Br. Schr. Active, Allen, 11 days from Antigua, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Spray, Price, fm Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

11.—Steamer Douglass, Watson, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

CLEARED.

March 9—Schr. Angeline, Snell, for New Orleans, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores

10—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Onward, Smith, for Mystic, Ct., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 75 bushels pea nuts 160,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Smith, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.

March 10—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Schr. Eldorado, Tilton for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 10 bags fruit, 742 bushels pea nuts, 40 bbls. flour, 400 do. rosin, 1,171 do. turpentine.

11—Schr. S. R. Potter, Socy, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with rough rice and naval stores.

Schr. Henry Atkins, Randall, for Cardenas, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Venloo, Rose, for Baltimore, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 117 bbls rosin, 105,000 feet lumber.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 2,147 bbls. rosin.

Barque Cherokee, Coffin, for Wiscasset, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 25,000 feet timber, 155,000 feet lumber, 225 bbls. rosin, 6 do. tar, 8 do. pitch, 1 do. spirits turpentine.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Havana, by Kidder & Martin; with 120,000 feet lumber.

Brig Tangier, Griffin, for Cuba, by Kidder & Martin; with 75 empty hhds., 100,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 9.—Bacon—10@10½; Beeswax, 25@00; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 14@00, St. Domingo, 00@00; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9@9½—prime 8¾@9—Fair 8½@8¾; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $7 10@0 00—Fine $0@6 75—scratched $6 50 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn $1 00 @ 1 10; Wheat $1 10; Oats 60@00; Peas $1 00; Rye $1 00@1 10; Hides—dry 9@10—green 3@4; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 26@27—N. Orleans 37½ @40; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2.

Cotton—We report a firm market, with a full ¼ advance on all grades. Corn has an upward tendency. Flour market weak and quite unsettled. Turpentine $3 70. Spirits 59 cents.

PETERSBURG, March 9.—Wheat—We quote prime white at $1 58 @ 1 63; Red do. at $1 53 @ 1 58. Flour—We quote Fine $7 50; Superfine $8; Extra Superfine $9; and Family $9 50. These are retail prices, at which it is quite dull. Tobacco—Brisk and scarce. Lugs $4 50 to $6. Common Leaf $6 to $7 50. Good Leaf $7½ @ 9½. Corn—Corn 72 @ 75 cents. Cotton—A few sales were made to-day of prime qualities at 9¼ cents. Guano—The Government agent has advanced the price to $50 ℔ ton, by the cargo. Prices asked here $50 ℔ ton of 2000 lbs.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Naval stores—for 3 previous days—Turpentine is without change in prices, or sales of consequence since Friday—stock on hands about 4000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine is inactive, there being very little demand at the moment, with considerable receipts, and prices are rather easier, small lots having been sold at 68@69c., cash. Tar is quiet, and Rosin in moderate demand. The sales are 1880 bbls., Wilmington Common Rosin at $1 85@$1 90, according to size, deliverad; 1000 No. 2 or low No. 1 $2@2 25; 600 No. 1 $3 75; a small lot White, $4. Tar and Pitch sell in small lots as wanted, at our quotations.

Rice—Continues dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales 400 tcs. at 4@4⅝ cents, mostly 4⅜@4½ cash.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25th.—Cotton closed for the week at a slight decline, chiefly in Middling and Fair qualities.—Sales of the week 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,500 and exporters 3,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6½d, Middling 5¾d, Fair Upland 6¼, Middling 5⅝d. Stock 600,000 bales, including 308,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs receded slightly to-day from the previous advance, but closed for the week at an advance of 6d on flour, 2d on wheat and 8d on corn. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio flour 41s 6d@42s 6d; Canal 41s 6d, white wheat 12s 3d @13s.; red 11s 9d@12s 3d; yellow corn 47@48s; white 48s 6d.

Provisions—Beef was a trifle higher—sales of 1000 casks prime at 105s. Pork dull. Bacon firm and tending upward. Lard easier—sales at 57@58s. Tobacco unchanged.

Manchester market unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was easier.—Consols unchanged. American Stocks firm. Sales of U. S. 6's, '65, at 98½@99½; U. S. 6's, '62, 104@105; do. '68, 109@110. Maryland 5's, 94@96.

London Produce market steady.

HAVRE, Feb. 22d.—Sales of the week 4,500 bales at steady rates.

STEAM SAW-MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &C.
TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers, on the 29th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book BB, ps. 677, 678 679 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson county, N. C., I shall, on Monday the 27th day of March, inst., (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson county,) expose to public sale, for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the Door of the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, four hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Acres of Land, on which is situated immediately on Lumber River at the Town of Lumberton a Steam Saw-Mill, now in successful operation and which has been run but a few months; sixteen Mules; three Timber Wagons; two Road Wagons,—with full sets of Gear; and one Copper Turpentine Still containing Eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out until the 1st day of January next, about twenty-five slaves who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw-Mill business.

Will also be sold, from 800 to 1200 barrels of Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits of Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of Turpentine Boxes: Corn; Fodder; Staves, dressed and undressed; Cooper's tools, &c.

ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Lumberton, March 8, 1854. 155-3t-w27ts

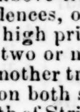
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's:—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD.

NOTICE.—Abstract from the Minutes of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, at Fall Term, 1853:

Ordered by the Court, that hereafter the State Docket in this Court will be taken up on Monday of the second week of the Term, and continued until disposed of, and that publication thereof be made of the same, and six weeks notice be given before the next Term of the Court.
March 10, 1854.—26-w6t H. W. FOY, CLERK.
☞ Herald and Commercial copy.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale all his LANDS in the County of Duplin, viz: one tract containing upwards of six hundred acres, adjoining and within the corporate limits of the town of Kenansville, four hundred acres of which are cleared and well adapted to farming purposes, on which there are two large and comfortable dwellings, with all necessary out houses in good repair, also a new building just completed and admirably arranged for a Lawyer's or Doctor's office. On the above tract there are a number of choice lots for private residences, or other purposes, which will command ready sale and high prices. This tract will be divided if necessary, to suit two or more purchasers.

Another tract known as the Sloan and Maxwell Lands, lying on both sides of the W. & R. Rail Road, for three miles South of Stricklands Depot, containing upwards of 2500 acres, six hundred of which are cleared and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c. There is a good Grist and Saw-mill on said tract, a good dwelling and out houses, six setts of Turpentine boxes, and an abundance of lightwood. Another tract lying on the road leading from Kenansville to Fayetteville, and within three miles of Warsaw, containing 500 acres, 300 of which are cleared, and in a high state of improvement, with comfortable buildings in good repair.—Also one other tract lying in the County of Onslow, adjoining the lands of John A. Bryan, Joab Fountain and others, containing 1350 acres of timbered land of the finest quality. There are two setts of new boxes, and enough round pines to cut six setts more.

The subscriber solicits for the above described lands the early attention of purchasers, and assures them good bargains, and accommodating terms, as he is determined to sell.

He may be addressed at Kenansville, N. C.
March 3, '54.—26-w3m. DANIEL C. MOORE.

"1854."

SPRING STYLE—DRESS HATS! NOW READY.—Attention is called to the new Style of Hat now offered for Spring wear; for beauty of materials and style of finish, they surpass any former effort; opened this day and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store. C. MYERS.

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALuable fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg. No 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, $1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New York. 26-3t.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.

He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.

In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.

Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.

Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853. 7-tf

STOVES!—STOVES!!—STOVES!!!

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of *Southern Merchants*, to our extensive stock of *STOVES, CAULDRONS, FORGES, &c. &c.* Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the Market. We have a large Stoves for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons.—Our Stoves are made heavy, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves for wood—viz: Buck, Modern, Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor; Providence Air Tight, Union Air Tight, Ida Air Tight, New Plate, &c.

☞ Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan 27, 1855 21-3m

Schools.

TEACHER WANTED.

ONE bringing satisfactory testimonials of qualifications to teach the higher branches of English, together with Latin and Greek, is desired to take charge of Topsail Academy; and would find a good situation by applying immediately, or within a few weeks. Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy. Scott's Hill, New Hanover Co., N. C.
Feb. 23, '54.]—w4t. N. N. NIXON, *President Board of Trustees.*

☞ Southern Post Publish 3 times and forward bill to this Office.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 27th of February.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

For the lower branches of English	$ 6 00
Do. higher " "	12 00
Do. Latin and Greek Languages and Classical Literature	18 00

Boarding can be had in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from $5 to $6 per month.

It is desirable that those who expect to enter this school for the session should be present at the opening of the session. L. G. WOODWARD.
Feb. 17, 1854 24-6t*

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-1y

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th January, 1854, under the control of the following faculty, and with the annexed expenses.

THE FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES H. BRENT, *President*, Professor of Ancient Languages, Experimental Sciences and Mathematics.
Mr. , A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
Mrs. , Professor of Music.
Miss EMILY WEBB, Miss M. B. STAMMIRE, and Miss S. A. BRENT, Assistants in the various departments.

The exercises of the School will be divided into three parts, Primary, High School, and Collegiate. The Primary will prepare for the High School and Collegiate. The High School will embrace a selected part of the Collegiate course. The usual reports will be made to parents on the Primary course. A student passing the High course will be entitled to a certificate of scholarship. A student who has taken the Collegiate course will be entitled to a diploma.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Collegiate Classes.—Latin—All the course below Virgil and through the Bucolics

Greek.—All the course below the Anabasis, including the Gospel of John.

Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c.—Modern Languages—French, German and Italian. Olendorf's complete system, and one author in each language.—Literary—History, Botany, Chemistry and Astronomy and English composition.

ORNAMENTAL.

Music, Drawing, Painting, Needle-work and Embroidery.

PRIMARY.

Smith's Grammar complete; do. Geography do.; Davies' Arithmetic do.; Sand's Series do.; Goodrich's Latin Lessons; do. Greek do.; Davies' Elementary Algebra; Olendorf's primary system in French, German and Italian. The ornamental branches may be pursued in the Primary department—being regarded as the accomplishments, and not the essentials of an education.

EXPENSES.

Board per session	$50 no extras.
Tuition Primary department	7 to 15
High School	15 to 20
Collegiate	20

The ornamental branches extra, unless the whole course is taken, when $100 will cover the entire expense of board and tuition per session.

The Collegiate course will require four years, but students who are prepared can join advanced classes.

CHURCH.

The students may attend whatever church the parents prefer, always accompanied by a teacher.

VISITORS.

Visitors shall be received in the College only in the presence of a teacher, and visits shall be returned only under the same restriction, which does not apply to parents or guardians.

DOMESTIC.

The science of Cookery, House-keeping and Mantua making will form a part of the entire course.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

150 students can be comfortably accommodated in the College buildings.

SUPERVISIONS.

The students will be under the immediate supervision of the President, who will reside in the College, and will be assisted by the professors, teachers and Board of Council.

BOARD OF COUNCIL.
RICHARD WASHINGTON,
WILLIAM K. LANE,
WILLIAM T. DORTCH,
WAITMAN THOMPSON,
JOHN C. SLOCUMB,
W. S. G. ANDREWS.

The blanks in the Faculty will be filled as soon as a selection is made from the numerous applicants.

For further information address J. H. Brent, or any of the Board of Council.
Goldsboro', Dec. 22, 1853. 19-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the second Monday in January, 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf.] of Board of Trustees.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

[*Extract from James Harris Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]

After speaking of wonderful cures, on himself, he says:—"Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint, and with inability constantly complaining from weakness through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST, EYES.—[*Extract from a letter from J. Grimes Esq., Loudon Co. Va.*]—"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness; pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; complexion shallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.—The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 70 Pearl street, was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Jarrett Plummer, 158 East Baltimore street, suffered from this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physician pronounced him incuriable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.—A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Mr. Wm. Oldham, of the Baltimore Custom House, suffered these complaints for eighteen months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture*, after other things failed.

GOUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. Winn had a cough for five years, great weakness, &c.; had, in all five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rhematism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.

☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22-tf

TO MY TOWN AND COUNTRY PATRONS.—I am now receiving my Spring Stock of Groceries; a part of which has just arrived per Schr. A. J. DeRosset: bags Green Rio Coffee; 10 matts of Old Gov Java do.; 25 boxes prime Cheese; 10 firkins of Extra Goshen Butter; 30 boxes Stewart & Bussing's Hard Candies; 2 bbls. best Lamp Oil; 2 dozen 1 gallon Jars Pickles, assorted; 2 dozen half gallon do. do.; 2 dozen quart Jars do. do.; 2 bbls. large No. 1 Mackerel; 1 bbl. large Salmon; 4 dozen of J. W. Collin's Timber Axes. Low for cash at
March 3, 1854. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.